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FLOOD CONTROL PROGRAMS MAY ENTER POLITICS

Controversy Over Prevention Methods Likely to Be Issue in Congress

QUESTION HAS ASSUMED NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

Economic Effects of Present Flood Said to Concern All Sections of Country

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 17.—The most important and far-reaching political and economic issues and interests are involved in the problem of flood control and now become the chief topic of discussion in the capital.

One of the greatest economic issues confronting the American people today—water power—enters directly into the controversy over prevention methods.

Deep-rooted party and sectional interests, already aroused, may have a decisive effect upon national politics in the 1928 Presidential campaign.

The immediate contest centers about the method for curbing such floods as the Mississippi Valley is now experiencing and has been enduring for over a century, despite the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars for inundation prevention. The two groups opposing each other are the "levees only" or "containment system" advocates and those in favor of the "by-pass spillway" or "safety-valve" method.

\$200,000,000 Spent on Levees
So far the "levees only" system has been almost the only means used for flood control. Since 1879, when, following a great inundation, the Federal Government appropriated its first funds for levee construction, approximately \$200,000,000 has been spent in the Mississippi Valley, from Cairo, Ill., to the Gulf of Mexico, for levee protection. Of this amount the Federal Government contributed \$85,000,000, local communities \$15,000,000 in cash besides rights of way, and the states and counties \$100,000,000.

Since the big flood of 1879 there have been many others, each greater than the one before, with the present one exceeding all known records. In the past while the destruction was vast it was only incidentally a national problem. Relief to flooded areas and federal assistance in the levee building work was liberally extended. The Federal Government has for a number of years been appropriating \$10,000,000 annually as federal aid for levee construction.

But primarily the problem was a local and sectional one. The South was, and of course still is, mostly agricultural. The inundated farm lands were on the whole quickly restored. But in recent years the South has quickened to a great industrial development. Cities have largely increased in population, land values have risen, the economic tempo of the section has increased greatly.

The result is that whereas in the past the ever-recurring floods were primarily local the present inundation very materially affects the national well-being. The present flood means loss of considerable markets to every phase of American industry as well as giving the industrial and economic growth of the South a severe setback.

New Importance to Nation
These vital factors have given the issue of flood control an importance that it has never before had. In the past the "levees only" plan, while encountering opposition was allowed to proceed.

The argument of its proponents that the alluvial stream if confined by a line of levees would bore out a channel large enough to accommodate any flood that it might be called on to carry was accepted and as already shown hundreds of millions of dollars expended on such protection.

That these levees in the past and in the present emergency did not stand the test put on them has aroused questions as to their efficacy and again opened the issue of flood control as a major national problem. It will be one of the outstanding controversies of the next Congress. And as such it will have all-important political significance.

So far the spokesmen for the Administration dealing with the issue, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, have approved of the "levees only" system. In a public statement Mr. Hoover criticized a project that the "by-pass spillway" advocates are sponsoring, the O'Connor bill calling for an independent commission to investigate the problem of flood control and make recommendations to Congress.

"It is essential that at this time," Mr. Hoover said, "when the need for rehabilitating the overflooded regions and of fully safeguarding the remainder of the valley is most urgent, time and money be not wasted in the consideration of visionary measures of relief. It is my judgment that the feasible means of guarding against future flood disasters on the lower Mississippi is the adequate widening and raising of the levees on the main river and its backwater tributaries and the extensions of bank protection, with the possibility of special treatment in special situations in the lower valley."

Chapel Attendance to Become Optional

Special from Monitor Bureau
Chicago, May 17

SEEKING to make chapel attendance "a privilege rather than a duty," compulsory features are to be abolished at the University of Chicago for all except entering freshmen, Dr. Max Mason, president, announced.

"This policy was decided upon," he said, "with the feeling that far from weakening the opportunity for religious thought in the university, voluntary attendance will mean a greater appreciation of such an opportunity."

The new chapel will be the center of religious thought in the university community and a program is being planned for the services giving opportunity for sincere and earnest participation.

RADIO LISTENERS MUST MARK SET BY KILOCYCLES

Commission Asks Patience While Wavelength Changes Are in Adjustment

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 17.—Radio

listeners will be compelled to relog their receiving apparatus to meet the widespread reallocation of wavelengths and power that the Federal Radio Commission is effecting in formulating its program of short-term licenses.

The commission, when it makes public the location of the 690 stations that will be licensed, will call upon the listening public to re-log its receiving sets by kilocycles instead of by stations. Stations will be asked to urge their listeners to cooperate in this readjustment. Henry A. Bellows, spokesman for the commission, explained that the commission anticipated many complaints from the public for the first few weeks, but urged patience and cooperation and expressed confidence that the plan formulated by the commission would ultimately give the maximum of service.

The new licenses will go into effect June 1, and the commission will be prepared to hold public hearings on its allocations immediately thereafter. The commission does not anticipate extensive dissent from its decisions, but is prepared to give radio amateurs full public hearing on any complaint.

It was indicated that in the allocation of wavelengths that there will be no station in the country which will have an exclusive wavelength. In that respect there will be no so-called "national" stations. It is the commission's policy to reduce, in the majority of instances very considerably, the amount of power now used by radio stations with the result that most stations will be "local" stations. By "local" stations the commission implies the confinement within the 19 hundred-mile radius areas that it has evolved.

PRIMO DE RIVERA HONORED
MADRID, May 17 (AP).—The Premier, General Primo de Rivera, became a knight of the Golden Fleece today, not willingly, but on the insistence of King Alfonso. This most unusual honor was bestowed as part of today's celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his coronation as King of Spain.

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SOVIET HOUSE NOW CLEARED OF BRITISH POLICE

Missing State Document Not Found—Home Secretary to Make Statement

LONDON, May 17 (AP).—The police withdrew from the Soviet House at 6 o'clock last evening, having been in possession of the building for four days and nights, and Arcos, Ltd., the Russian commercial agency, will resume its normal functions today.

Search of the building and its contents was virtually completed at midnight Sunday, but the police remained yesterday to satisfy themselves that no concealed safes or caches had been overlooked. When all was finished, the police paraded in the hall, and dismissed the large crowds watching the closing scene of this unusual incident.

Some days will be required to complete the examination of the great mass of documents removed, but the state document, said to be of much importance, which occasioned the raid, has not been found.

Mr. Sorking, acting chairman of Arcos, in a new protest to the Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, demands to be informed as to what were the allegations on which the extraordinary action was based, what had been removed from the building and what complaints can be made against Arcos on the evidence obtained by the raid.

The action of the Home Secretary in forcing the safes in Soviet House and seizing documents, aroused an acrimonious discussion, by question and answer in the House of Commons yesterday. The Home Secretary was angrily attacked by the Laborites and challenged to give proof of his allegation that the missing state document had been in the possession of Arcos. He avoided a direct reply to this challenge and also to many other questions; for instance, one as to whether, as alleged, an Arcos office had been discovered during the raid burning documents in a fire grate.

The brief statement of the Home Secretary dwelt upon the high importance of the missing document, which has not been found, and the fact that the Soviet trade delegation did not enjoy diplomatic immunity. He invited the Opposition to move a vote of censure on the Government's action, if they so desired.

Sir William explained to the House that he had the sanction of both the Premier, Stanley Baldwin, and Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, for the action taken and finally agreed to fix Thursday for a debate on the question. He promised to give a fuller statement at that time.

ITALY BUILDING UP AIR SERVICE

Mussolini Says New Italian-Built Engine for Aviation Is Now Under Way

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Rome

ROME, May 17.—The Italian Senate resumed its sittings yesterday when the President, Senator Tittoni, announced that the Duke of Ancona, son of the Duke of Genoa, having attained his majority, now became a member of the Upper Chamber.

Benito Mussolini, the Premier, then laid before the Senate the government bill for recruiting and advancement of air service officers.

A debate on the budget followed, when the Signor Balbo, under-secretary for aviation, speaking about air defense and the recruiting and training problems in connection therewith, stated that the department of air service should collaborate closely with the anti-aircraft artillery, being placed under the same command. Italy must also organize its air defense upon such a sure national basis that the country would be entirely independent of other sources for material.

The Duke, he stressed, ardently desired to see a wholly Italian-built engine consuming heavy oil, for aviation purposes, which, when constructed, would solve many problems. Such an engine was now well under way. The Government likewise gave much thought to perfecting civil aviation and new lines linking up Italy with the Near East would be started as soon as the budget permitted.

His recent flight to Rhodes satisfied him that Italy was now in a position to keep such a vigil throughout the Mediterranean as its national safety, interests and prestige demanded. The air budget was then approved by 113 out of a total of 127 votes.

Count De Vecchi, Governor of Somalia, took the oath on entering the Senate for the first time.

STEEL COMPANY AIDS GARY CIVIC PROJECT

GARY, Ind. (Special Correspondence).—To establish a civic center for the new city hall and county building at Gary, Ind., the Illinois Steel Company has donated land to the city valued at \$252,000. The corporation also donated other property for park purposes valued at \$290,000. The city and the county have condemned adjacent sites at a cost of \$273,000, which increases the total value of the project to \$1,000,000.

Prohibition: Its Economic and Industrial Effects

"BIG BUSINESS" OF NATION IS SURVEYED BY IMPARTIAL SEEKER FOR FACTS

Thousands of Employers and Employees Reply Frankly to Questions Put During Nine Months of Research—New and Important Data Uncovered

By PROFESSOR HERMAN FELDMAN
Of the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance, Dartmouth College.

Article I. The Neglected Aspects of Prohibition

THIS series of articles summarizes the results of a comprehensive survey of the economic and industrial aspects of prohibition. The purpose is not to promote some particular point of view, but to present accurate data of a sufficiently comprehensive character to allow the thoughtful citizen to judge for himself. The articles may lead some readers to definite conclusions; they will leave others in doubt; in either case they will have achieved their purpose.

There are special reasons for choosing the economic and industrial aspects of prohibition for attention, to the exclusion of every other phase. The public seems to have heard enough, pro and con, about individual liberty, poison liquor, home brew, speak-easies, padlocks, graft, and the like. These are the sensational and spectacular sides of a subject which lends itself peculiarly to rumor and exaggeration.

For too long a while these have occupied the center of the stage to the detriment of more fundamental features. In particular, the economic aspects to be treated here have either been neglected entirely or misrepresented. The writer has diligently searched for one scholarly, expert analysis of this phase of the subject. It appears that most of what has been written since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment has been for the purpose of bolstering one side or the other. There is every reason, therefore, for an impartial and objective survey of the subject, limited to what the actual data show, and written by someone himself removed from the fray.

Survey Entirely Impartial

Preconceived opinions have played no part whatever in the present series of articles. The writer had none. He has never been connected with any movement or association supporting one side or the other. He approached most of the subjects which he has treated quite in the dark as to what the actual statistics, data, and other information would show. Newness to the subject, in this case, proved a distinct advantage in point of view. It is hoped that aside from this statement of impartiality, the unbiased character of the survey will become more and more obvious as each article is read.

An Elaborate Survey of the Facts

The factual basis of the series will be clearer if the methods of investigation employed and the sources of information tapped are mentioned in conjunction with an outline of the high spots which the survey has touched. This will give the reader an idea of what may be expected in future articles. The writer has spent a good part of nine months in this investigation; he has conferred with leading authorities, visited a considerable number of plants, examined all the pertinent printed material, and traveled over an area including the six states of New England and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Maryland, and other states to collect the facts. In addition he has corresponded by letter and questionnaire with thousands of persons throughout the country who were believed to be in a position to supply information. A few examples of these efforts will now be mentioned.

Was the Liquor Industry Declining Before Prohibition?

Since it has been urged in many quarters that the temperance movement in America had already progressed to such a point that we should have had substantial diminution of the liquor traffic within a short time, the official statistics of the production and consumption of alcoholic drinks have been examined, and the subject will be discussed, in one of the articles.

Near Beers, Soft Drinks, and Other Substitutes

The knowledge of the public seems quite vague with regard to the extent to which near beer, ginger ale, grape juice, and other soft drinks have inherited the thirst that formerly went for alcoholic beverages. There have also been many who have wondered to what extent people have taken to candy, ice cream, coffee and tea, and similar substitutes. To supply information on these points, a statistical survey was made of the changes in consumption of the principal drinks and foods which might conceivably benefit from prohibition, and the chief trade sources and trade association in these lines canvassed.

Has Prohibition Increased Drug Addiction and Smoking?

The allegation that prohibition has increased drug addiction calls attention to a possibility of so grave a character that special pains were taken to get all the reliable information available on this subject. In the same article, the question as to whether the tobacco industry has benefited from liquor restriction is discussed.

Would Modification of the Volstead Act Bring Farmers Relief?

To test out how far the agricultural industry has been affected by the loss of the demand for certain grains used by brewers, distillers, and wine makers, a detailed study was made of all the materials so used, and an estimate made of the proportion which these were of the total crop produced. Some illuminating conclusions have been drawn from this comparison.

The Experience of Industry With Prohibition

The experience of industry with prohibition is connected with at least two kinds of prohibition. The first is the restriction which plants themselves have set up through their own rules and regulations; the second is their experience since the Federal Government lent its arm with restrictive legislation.

On this part of the survey in which information seemed particularly lacking the chief emphasis was placed, resulting in what is probably the most comprehensive investigation of its type ever undertaken in America. A similar report by the United States Commissioner of Labor, in 1897, covered more firms but was confined to a more restricted field.

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

A Letter From Prof. Feldman

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

Gentlemen:

A question which some of my friends have raised leads me to believe that some of your readers also may wonder whether the declared position of The Christian Science Monitor in strong support of prohibition has led your Board to make suggestions to me intending to influence my attitude in this series. The thought is a natural one under the conditions, and it seems best to meet the issue frankly.

I am at a loss for words that would state as clearly and forcibly as I desire that not even the slightest hint of that sort was ever made to me. In the two brief conferences I had about the series with members of your Board, all the stress was put on impartiality of investigation and presentation, and on comprehensiveness and authoritativeness of data. Aside from considering the subjects to be included in the series and the lengths of the articles, I was given no advice or assistance. I really cannot conceive how I could have been given more freedom; indeed, I believe the responsibility put upon me was more than may have been desirable, since I have not had the benefit of the criticism and advice which your staff could give me. If anything has crept in any of the articles which seems an expression of personal attitude, the responsibility is certainly mine.

Although this letter is intended solely as an explanation, I cannot refrain from using the occasion to express my highest admiration for your broad-minded editorial policy shown with respect to this series of articles on prohibition, and I am very grateful to you for it.

Yours sincerely,
Herman Feldman
New York City,
May 12, 1927.

HARVARD ELECTS JEREMIAH SMITH TO CORPORATION

Graduate Who Stabilized Finances of Hungary Is Chosen to Fill Vacancy

Jeremiah Smith Jr. of Cambridge, Mass., a graduate of Harvard in 1892, who won wide recognition for his services as Commissioner-General for Hungary under the auspices of the League of Nations, was ratified as a member of the Harvard Corporation at a special meeting of the Board of Overseers today.

Mr. Smith succeeds Dr. Henry P. Walcott of Cambridge, a member of the class of 1858, who resigned as a member of the corporation after 37 years of service in that capacity. The two years of work which Mr. Smith devoted to the Hungarian Government are credited with having virtually restored the country's finances to stability. A year ago he returned to the Hungarian officials his compensation of \$100,000 which has subsequently been used to establish a "Jeremiah Smith Scholarship Fund" by which two Hungarian students are sent annually to the United States to study.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Boston law firm of Herrick, Smith, Donald & Farley. He was nominated this year for the board of overseers of Harvard but, as a member of the corporation, will not be eligible as a candidate for that board. In this connection the overseers have voted that should any successful candidate for the board in 1927 become ineligible on or before Commencement Day the other six candidates having the highest number of votes shall be elected.

Dr. Walcott is a native of Salem, and graduated from Harvard College. He studied for two years in Vienna and Berlin, returning to Cambridge to practice. In 1887 he became an overseer of Harvard College, serving until his election as a fellow (member of the corporation) in 1890. He was acting president of Harvard in 1900-01 and received an honorary degree from Yale in 1906. In 1907-08, he was a trustee of Phillips Exeter Academy and was a director of the Harvard Alumni Association from 1919 to 1922.

END TO RECKLESS DRIVING SOUGHT

Boston Automobile Club Plans Organization of Citizens' Committee

Organization of a large and active citizens' committee, headed by Governor Fuller and Mayor Nichols, which will lend its support to the efforts of the Boston Automobile Club toward eliminating the hazards of reckless and incompetent driving on Greater Boston highways, is being undertaken by Eben Draper, chairman of the club's safety committee.

The plan of Mr. Draper is to organize the committee immediately and in addition to launching an aggressive educational campaign in Boston and all adjacent cities and towns, to co-operate with the Massachusetts Safety Council in co-ordinating the efforts of all Greater Boston organizations interested in safety work.

Those who have been asked to serve in addition to Governor Fuller and Mayor Nichols are: the mayors of all cities and towns adjoining Boston; Lieut. Gov. Frank Allen, Channing H. Cox, former Governor; Andrew J. Peters, John F. Fitzgerald, James M. Curley, former mayors; Roland M. Baker, Boston; Maj.-Gen. Edward L. Logan, Brig.-Gen. Alfred H. Foote, Commissioner of Public Safety; Frank H. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles; Herbert Wilson, police commissioner; representatives of the street railways, Truck Owners' Association, Boston marketmen, Massachusetts State Council, John J. Heffernan, president of the Boston City Council, also A. C. Ratchesky, Benjamin Felt, Walton L. Crocker, Mrs. Frances Slattery, Col. Carroll J. Swan, Travers D. Carmichael, J. Ernest Kerr, Mrs. Nelson W. Howard, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. Jennie Loitman, Harold H. R. (Trucks) Hardwick, Capt. Theodore L. Storer, Maj. Philip Schuyler, Maj. Howard W. Emerson, Leverett K. Saltonstall, John P. Kenyon, Edgar Pinto, Elijah Adlow, Col. Percy Guthrie, Thomas Caren, Maj. Roland H. Choate, Hon. Charles S. O'Connor, Joseph Newman, Lawrence Shea and Ellerton H. Brenaut.

Free brake testing was held for the motorists of Newton and Brookline today on Commonwealth Avenue, west of Walnut Street, under the auspices of the Boston Automobile Club of the A. A. A. and the Newton police.

GRAND LODGE ELECTS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 17.—At the annual communication yesterday of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Rhode Island, Winfield S. Solomon of Providence was elected Most Worshipful Grand Master. Other officers elected were: Edwin O. Chase, Deputy; Grand Master, Arthur S. Vaughn, Senior Grand Warden; Henry S. See, Junior Grand Warden; William R. Greene, grand treasurer; Harold L. McManis, grand secretary.

Honored by Harvard



JEREMIAH SMITH JR.

GIDEONS READY TO PLACE 5000 BIBLES IN HOTELS

Dedication Ceremonies to Be Held Sunday at Hotel Statler

The five thousand Bibles which are going to be placed in Boston hotels by the Gideons who are carrying on this work throughout the nation, were delivered at their various destinations today. Among the larger hotels the Statler received 1300 copies, one for each room. The new Parker House, the Touraine and the Elks are included on the list. Bibles were placed by the Gideons some time ago in the Hotel Bellevue, but 200 additional copies will be delivered to it for the new section.

A dedicatory service in this connection will be held next Sunday at 5 p. m. in the Hotel Statler. Mr. Bradbury Cushing, the manager is actively co-operating in the matter. The service will probably be presided over by the president of the Gideons, Samuel A. Fulton, Milwaukee, Wis., and Dr. A. Z. Conrad of the Park Street Church will offer the dedicatory prayer.

In connection with the distribution of these Bibles in Boston, there will be held, beginning next Friday, at the Statler, a New England Gideon Rally, at which international officers of the organization will be present. These will include: Samuel R. Boggs, Philadelphia, past president of the Gideons; Charles E. Johnson, Trenton, N. J., national trustee; M. E. T. Moore, Chicago, Ill., international secretary; Mr. Green, Toronto, Canada, national extension secretary. The sessions will last until Saturday, and on Sunday morning members of the Gideons will talk in various Protestant churches in Boston.

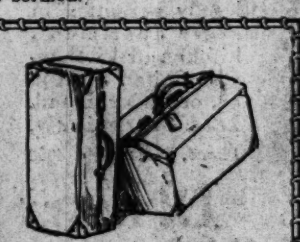
The dedication of the 5000 Bibles on Sunday will precede one of the largest distributions ever made in a day by the society. In 1911, 6000 Bibles were distributed by the society in Boston. A few years ago 10,000 Bibles were given out in Atlantic City, N. J., while an even larger number were distributed in a short period in San Francisco, Calif.

The last monthly rally of the Gideons was held in Washington, D. C., and a survey of the situation there began. It was found the national capital with its immense transient population had only 5000 Bibles in its various hotels. Plans are now complete for the distribution and dedication on May 29 next of 20,000 Bibles in over 100 hotels of the capital city. In order to make this possible many of the states sacrificed a part of their yearly allotted capital should be well supplied.

The Gideons plan in future a 100,000 Bibles a year allotment to every state in the Union.

NORTHEASTERN GRADUATION

Dr. James L. McConaughy, president of Wesleyan University, will make the commencement address at Northeastern University, Monday evening, June 20, the graduation exercises to be held in the Boston Opera House. On Sunday, June 19, the baccalaureate service will be held in the Old South Church, Copps Square, with the Rev. Dr. Edward T. Sullivan, minister of Trinity Church, Newton Center, delivering the sermon.



The "Drummer" of Yesteryear

whose annual visit, silk hat and all, was an important event in the country merchant's life, is now but a memory. He was an artist in his way—but business is so different nowadays. Progress? Yes, but he served his place as you will see in

The Christian Science Monitor
Tomorrow

MAYOR OUTLINES SERVICE TO CITY FOR EXECUTIVES

Calls Conference, on Signing Budget, and Asks for Co-operation

PRAISES CITY COUNCIL FOR NONPARTISANSHIP

Declares Too Much Time Is Wasted on Budget and Announces Change for 1928

Mayor Nichols' signature today put into effect the city's appropriation bill for 1927 as proposed by him on the basis of a \$13 tax limit, amounting in all to \$30,523,463.98.

Shortly after the Mayor had signed the budget of appropriations for the city departments under his direct control, he sent for the heads of departments, their chief clerks and executive officers, from 50 to 75 in number, to meet him in his office. There he told them that service, speed, efficiency and thoroughness in carrying on all the various activities for the support of which the people pay the taxes, must be the course by which the administration and its departments must be governed this year.

Mayor Critiques Procedure
The Mayor reviewed the passage of the budget, the preparation of which began as far back as last November. He said that too much time, too much expense and too much labor had been expended upon it under the methods by which it had been prepared. Also that under that system it had taken more of the Mayor's time than was necessary or right.

He announced that in the preparation of next year's budget he expected all department heads' estimates placed before him by Nov. 1, so that he could make up his budget and desired appropriations and present it to the Legislature by Jan. 1 for determination of the tax limit.

Mayor Nichols said he was determined to do everything possible to have the budget completed by Jan. 30 to present to the council, or three months earlier than this year. He added that he proposed to have accurate, complete, and full reports from all department heads who are directly responsible to him.

Praise for Council

He said that he believed that the Council Committee on Appropriations, in revising this year's budget, had done good work and that it proved the care with which the Mayor had made his budget in the fact that so little difference existed between them in view of the fact that expenditures of more than \$30,000,000 were involved.

The Mayor asked all department heads, assistants and subordinates for co-operation. He said that the people must be given a dollar's worth of service for a dollar paid in taxes, and held for strict accountability on the part of every department head and city employee. He hoped and expected, he said, that this year's municipal activity would be the most cheerful and spontaneous ever.

The Mayor paid but scant attention to the proceedings of the City Council yesterday where by a vote of 13 to 9, the budget he had proposed after he substituted for the tax limit, was substituted for that proposed by the council's committee of appropriations amounting to \$30,262,463, or some \$261,000 less than Mr. Nichols had asked for the operation of the departments for which he is financially responsible under the charter.

Points to Non-Partisanship

The Mayor said today that he was pleased that the council by its votes yesterday proved that it was remembering that it had been chosen as a nonpartisan body and pointed out that seven Democrats and six Republicans had contributed the 13 votes by which his budget was passed and the disputed items of expenditure maintained.

CZECHOSLOVAKS SOON TO ELECT NEW PRESIDENT

No Doubt Said to Arise
About Re-election of Profes-
sor Thomas G. Masaryk

By Special Cable
PARIS, May 17.—President Masaryk, the principal founder of Czechoslovakia, which emerged, after a long struggle for liberty, from the Austrian Empire, is in France for a brief stay before returning to Prague for the presidential election on May 27. His seven years' term of office is expiring, and the National Assembly must, therefore, designate a national chief.

The opportunity has been taken of President Masaryk's sojourn in France to ascertain his precise position, for considerable importance is attached to the policy of Czechoslovakia. His policy, which has given the keynote to the policy of central Europe, has been fairly satisfactory to France. But under other guidance it is possible to conceive the country, with its large German minority, besides other big minorities, taking a different attitude.

President Masaryk has held the balance between the minorities steadily. Inquiry shows that the Presi-

dent, according to the Constitution, cannot normally be re-elected, but an exception is made for the first President, which is tantamount to asserting that President Masaryk is elected for life. It is declared that no doubt exists about Masaryk's re-election, though it is necessary that he should obtain three-fifths of the votes of the National Assembly. The deputies number 300, and the senators 150. Therefore, 270 votes are necessary. The governmental majority in both houses is about 245, but on the presidential issue various differences will disappear.

President Masaryk will be the only candidate and a demonstration of national unity will be made in his name. If ever a man was the father of his country President Masaryk is that man, and the assurance that he will continue in the supreme post are warmly welcomed in France where President Masaryk, by his sympathetic respect, and Czechoslovakia's sincere affection.

MAKERS OF BATTERIES ADOPT HONESTY CODE

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 17.—A code of ethics was adopted by battery manufacturers here at a meeting with representatives of the Chicago Better Business Bureau. The first recommendation was that each battery be branded with the correct rating figure, or with the maker's name and type of symbol number from which the rating may be determined. Preferably this rating should be on the box itself, it was agreed.

In each catalogue or other piece of advertising matter, dealers are to be advised of the rating method employed and what any type of symbol numbers may mean. It was decided. Manufacturers agreed to decline to misbrand batteries made for others, or to deliver batteries in over-size boxes unless marked with correct capacity rating in plain figures.

Zionists' Night at Pops

Tonight will be Zionists' Night at the Symphony Hall Pop concert, and the entire house has been taken. Other nights will be open to the public.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Annual election and dinner. Advertising Club of Boston, Hotel Bellevue, 8:30.
Norwegian Independence Day exercises, meeting of joint Norwegian societies, Mechanics Building.
Meeting of the Boston Plant Engineers' Club, dinner, Boston City Club, 8:30.
Convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Ocean House, Swampscott, continues through tomorrow.
Free public choral program, Boston University's School of Religious Education and Social Service of Choral Arts, Convent Methodist Church, Newbury and Essex Streets, 8.
Boston Public School Junior Symphony orchestra, Memorial High School, Roxbury, 8:15.
Annual banquet, Retail Credit Grantors of New England, Hotel Statler, 7.
Meeting of the Manuscript Club of Boston, Hotel Statler, 8.
Annual gymnastic exhibition, Boston Young Men's Christian Union, 48 Boylston Street, 8.
Second concert by the Harvard Glee Club, steps of Widener Library, 7.

Musie
Bates Hall—Loretta Laurenti, soprano, 8:15.
Steinert Hall—Pierre Pelletier, baritone, 8:15.
Theaters
E. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 8, 9, 10.
Colonial—Fred Stone in "Crisis-Cross," 8:15.
Copley—"The Ghost Train," 8:30.
Wilbur—"Yes, Yes, Yes," 8:15.
Majestic—"Pickwick," 8:15.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1904 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 250 South Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, \$5.00 per year, \$1.50 per month, \$1.00 per quarter, \$1.00 per month, \$1.00 per month, \$1.00 per month. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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A gift—meaning one that will please beyond measure—is a difficult thing to select. But here you will find a large collection embracing all kinds of gift treasures from Foreign and American markets. And each inexpensively marked.

A Word to the Wise: Bits of furniture, located on the second floor, are very reasonably priced.

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"CREDIT DIKES" BEING RAISED IN WASHINGTON

Financing of Flood Zones
Rehabilitation Is Proceed-
ing Satisfactorily

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 16.—For every sandbag thrown on a crumbling Mississippi levee another dollar is being mobilized in the "credit dike" in rehabilitation of business and agriculture in the flooded areas.

Working at full speed and with the efficiency of a well oiled machine the United States intermediate credit banks and their organization are proceeding with the tremendous task of building up a credit structure to carry over the inundated areas, after the muddy waters recede and after the first emergency has been met by the Red Cross.

The "flood dike of credit" is being thrown up in Washington, even as workers reinforce dikes along the "father of waters." The purpose of the Washington dike is to dam back financial stringency in the flood areas.

Three states are primarily affected by the flood. These are Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana. In each of these steps are under way to organize finance corporations to take advantage of the credit to be extended by the federal intermediate credit banks, which will be the main prop for all the states. Twelve federal intermediate credit banks were authorized by Congress in 1923 with \$5,000,000 capital each, identical in management with the 12 federal land banks.

WEATHER-PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday afternoon or night; somewhat warmer tonight; gentle westerly winds, becoming southerly and increasing Wednesday.

Southern New England: Fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and somewhat warmer, probably followed by showers; diminishing northwest and west winds, becoming south and southwest and increasing Wednesday.

Northern New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; showers Wednesday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate winds, shifting to southwest and west.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 52 Memphis 60
Atlantic City 51 Montreal 52
Boston 52 Nantucket 52
Buffalo 44 New Orleans 70
Calgary 44 New York 52
Chicago 62 Philadelphia 54
Cincinnati 52 Pittsburgh 48
Denver 62 Portland, Me. 48
Des Moines 60 Portland, Ore. 48
Eastport 42 San Francisco 52
Galveston 76 St. Louis 60
Hatteras 62 St. Paul 54
Helena 56 Seattle 48
Jacksonville 62 Tampa 68
Kansas City 60 Washington 54
Los Angeles 56

High Tides at Boston
Tuesday, 12:51 p. m.; Wednesday, 1 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 5:30 p. m.

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SAFETY ISSUES ARE DISCUSSED AT WORCESTER

Industrial and Highway
Protection Conference
Sessions Are Opened

WORCESTER, Mass., May 17 (Special).—With a view of discussing ways and means of obtaining conditions that will result in greater industrial and highway safety, 300 delegates from all parts of Massachusetts and several cities in other New England states are attending the sixth annual state conference on this subject at the Bancroft Hotel today.

Gen. E. LeRoy Sweetser, state commissioner of labor and industries, and director of Massachusetts Safety Council, is acting as chairman. Mayor O'Hara welcomed the delegates.

Thomas F. Power, assistant superintendent of the Worcester public schools, speaking at the luncheon this noon on "Where Should Safety Education Begin?" stressed the need for the public schools to interest themselves in education for safety.

Ignorance, the speaker said, might be considered the greatest obstacle to safety. He urged the combating of ignorance through the dissemination of information. This, he said, is primarily the field of education. "When we combat ignorance we supply knowledge," he said. "Knowledge may be gained from experience."

Training of individuals in correct habits of safety was urged by Mr. Power. "The objectives of safety education, involving, as they do, social and economic values of a high and

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BOSTON 'Y' OFFICERS WILL GO TO CHICAGO

Mr. Adams Is Speaker on Conference Program


Officials of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association are to participate in national meetings of the Y. M. C. A., to be held in Chicago during the next few days. A conference of the general secretaries of city associations is to be held from May 25 to May 26, when an employed officers' conference will begin, lasting until May 29.

Those attending from Boston will include Wilman E. Adams, general secretary; Fred Watson, senior department secretary; John Sinnett, senior physical director; G. H. Roehrig, program secretary; Everett A. Churchill, vice-president of North-

AMERICAN ICE SPLIT-UP

Directors of American Ice Company on May 24 will consider a split-up of common stock, four for one, and issuance of additional common stock probably at \$100 a share. About 107,000 shares of common are now outstanding, and the additional stock will bring the issue to the authorized limit. It is expected the split-up shares will be placed on an annual dividend basis of \$2 or \$2.50. The present rate is \$5.

Mr. Adams will read two papers. Before a session of educational secretaries he will speak on "Under What Conditions Is the Y. M. C. A. Responsible to the Community for the Inauguration and Maintenance of Education?" Before a session of the general secretaries, Mr. Adams will speak on "What Is the Place and Function of the Y. M. C. A. in Modern City Life?"



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Summer vogues in Barbara Lee dresses, \$39.50

LIGHT touches of lace! Dresses with coats! Soft pastel tones! Lace-dotted net! New pleated flounces! These and other summer fashion features are included in the new Barbara Lee dresses. The name Barbara Lee is recognized to mean better style and value than ordinary, because seventeen large stores in different cities buy them jointly. See these new Barbara Lee styles for women and misses.

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EXPERTS VOICE DECIDED VIEWS ON ECONOMICS

American Delegate Hopeful
of Tangible Results From
Geneva Conference

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

GENEVA, May 17—A resolution concerning an improvement in the nomenclature of tariffs is regarded by industrialists here as important for the expediting of business by the simplification of specifications which at present are often unnecessarily complicated. The recommendation of the tariff committee for the stability of tariffs is a feather in the American cap, but the American delegation did not carry its point regarding the importance of equality of treatment between nations in levying tariffs.

The commission has now to meet to consider the work of the sub-committees and their resolutions will then be laid before the plenary conference. Resolution after resolution poured out from the revising subcommittees of the industrial, commercial and agricultural sections of the Economic Conference on Friday and Saturday. Their combined effect, as H. M. Robinson, United States, said, is to suggest that something tangible may come out of the conference.

Discrimination Disapproved
For very decided views have come from the experts representing all shades of opinion in favor of the removal of import and export prohibitions, of arbitrary systems disguised as discriminations, thus stressing the importance of giving normal play to competition by removing hindrances to trade.

Moreover, governments are pretty sharply told that they should give up claiming special privileges for concerns in which they are interested, and drop their subsidies to favored trades and cease harrasing foreigners when they come to do business. The crux of the debate has been the tariff controversy and the free traders, realizing that they are hopelessly outnumbered, have concentrated their efforts to obtaining a decisive declaration against the present high level tariffs.

Piling Up of Tariffs

A lively tussle took place on this subject on Saturday. The final resolution that appeared, while not all that the free traders wanted, showed that even the protectionists think that governments have gone too far in piling up tariffs. A resolution on rationalization showed general recognition of the necessity for speeding up production by better organization. Big combines also were generally approved, but the workers' representatives insisted on having a voice in their management and due measures of control, and this brought out a resolution on the subject.

In the agricultural field, approval

has given to international action for raising agricultural credits. All the resolutions so far are only expressions of opinions of the committee, and it remains to be seen whether they are accepted by the conference and what the governments will subsequently do, but if the conference adopts the committee's advice, certain definite lines will be laid down on which it will be possible for the governments to take action.

MANY COMPETE FOR DRAMA CUP

Barnum Players Win Trophy
in Field of 17 Troupes
at Chicago Little Theater

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 17—In the first joust of the amateur dramatic groups of Chicago, the Barnum Players won the Drama League cup with the production of "Secrets," winning the trophy from a field of 17. The same players won a special prize for diction, offered by the American Speech Department of the Chicago Woman's Club.

The group showed the results of especially able directing, said Mrs. Katherine Knowles Robbins, chairman of the General Federation of Women's Clubs Committee on American Speech, who announced the award. Mrs. Letitia V. Barnum was their director.

Little theater enthusiasts in other cities will be given an opportunity to hear the winners of the Chicago contest by radio Thursday night from Station WMQA, which plans to broadcast "Secrets" and "A Night at an Inn," the latter given by the New Trier High School Players, who ranked second.

The Academy Players and the Threshold Players of Glencoe, a suburb, took third and fourth places respectively. Each of the four ranking groups was awarded a prize of \$75 by the Drama League of Chicago and the Hull House Players who sponsored the tournament.

MEXICAN UNIVERSITY ATTRACTS AMERICANS

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence)—More than 300 students from the United States are expected to attend the summer session for foreigners at the National University of Mexico, it is announced by Professor Monato, director.

The course will last from July 7 to Aug. 20. It is announced that there has been no necessity of carrying on a publicity campaign, since most of the students who attended last year have been urging their fellows to come to Mexico for these courses this year, and many of them have determined to return and take more advanced courses, particularly in the Spanish language, the history of Mexico and allied courses.

Examining the Facts About Prohibition



LITTLE ENTENTE DEALS AMICABLY WITH PROBLEMS

Three Nations Declare for
Peaceful Working Out
of Balkan Situation

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

PRAGUE, May 17—The Little Entente conference ended today at Jachymov and it provided no unexpected developments, but The Christian Science Monitor representative is assured by the ministers attending that many thorny problems were amicably discussed and a united policy of the three nations, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania, was decided on for the maintenance of the status quo and the peaceful progress of the political and economic life of central Europe and the Balkans. The discussions were confined to questions affecting the entente as a whole and to each entente state separately, and those which were the joint concern of the Little Entente and the great powers.

The decisions include the Little Entente's support of Bulgaria's request for the removal of military control to the League of Nations and the de jure recognition of Soviet Russia which was formerly left to the discretion of each state, but is

now the joint concern of the Little Entente. Referring to the unrest over the Tiflis Treaty, Mr. Mitineu of Rumania declared that Italo-Rumanian friendship was based on blood ties, but it did not prevent its loyalty to the Little Entente. "Rumania is well able to be Yugoslavia's ally and Italy's friend," he said. "Rumania will strictly observe all its agreements and obligations and always try to mediate between these two states."

Mr. Mitineu hopes for the improvement of German-Rumanian relations with an early settlement of outstanding problems, and he emphasized his state's good relations with France, England and America. The question of a monarchy in Hungary, he declared to be an internal affair of that state, while the Anschluss was a matter for the great powers, and the economic recovery of Austria might automatically settle the question.

Mr. Marinkovitch, Yugoslav, declared that the necessity for the Little Entente still existed and its actual policy was peaceful. Speaking of Greco-Yugoslav relations, he declared that the political and economic agreements were ready for ratification, which was early desired.

Dr. Benes, Czechoslovakia, said he was hopefully working for the closer economic co-operation in central Europe and the Balkans, despite the difficulties. These questions were inseparable from the Geneva Economic Conference. Though only touched on at Jachymov, there will probably be some development before the Little Entente meeting next March at Sinaia, Rumania.

REICH RESENTS POLISH ATTACKS IN UPPER SILESIA

Germans Allege Effort Being
Made to Polishize Minorities by Force

By Wireless

BERLIN, May 17—Serious attacks on the German population by Polish bands during the municipal elections in a small town in Polish Upper Silesia—the Polish police refusing to assist those attacked—has reported here from Beuthen. This is only one of many similar reports received here from Upper Silesia, lately.

Very grave charges are being made by Germany against the Poles in Upper Silesia for endeavoring to Polishize the German minorities by force. Thus, 7000 German school-children have been refused the right to attend German schools. The Polish authorities of late have begun to examine the German school children regarding their knowledge of the German language instead of waiting for the Swiss school expert to do this, as was decided at Geneva.

Workmen who try to send their children to German schools, it is reported, are dismissed by their Polish employers and the teachers in Ger-

man schools are continually being discharged. The Polish authorities, moreover, may dissolve all the district councils they do not agree with so that councils having a German majority may soon cease to exist.

In one small town, the German members of a district council were attacked by bands, and since the police failed to assist them they may leave town in order to avoid further molestation.

Even the Frankfurter Zeitung, which is one of the most level-headed and broad-minded papers in Germany, writes that under such circumstances it is most difficult for Germany to live in peace with Poland, which treats its minorities in this manner.

DAWES REVISION NOW UNDER WAY

Details Printed of Proposed
New Method for Paying
the Annuities

By Wireless

BERLIN, May 17—Further details of the alleged plan for a revision of the method of paying the Dawes annuities have been published by the Deutsche Zeitung, which was the first to indicate that negotiations to this effect were under way.

The Reich, according to this paper, is to be induced to issue 5,000,000 marks' worth of debentures, paying an annual interest of 4 per cent and later 5 per cent, and 1 per cent amortization. The mortgage will be placed on the Reich's post to cover these obligations.

The latter will be handed to a trustee to be elected for this purpose, who will be empowered to inspect the books of the post and effect certain changes in its administration if the regularity of payments is endangered.

Commenting on this plan, the Nationalistic Deutsche Zeitung declares that it is only another proof that Germany's "enemies" are seeking to lay their hands on one German financial and economic stronghold after another.

HONOLULU WILL SEEK REALTORS' CONVENTION

HILO, Hawaii (Special Correspondence)—The Honolulu Realty Board will make an effort to get the next convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, and will send a representative to the meeting in Seattle in August to extend greetings of Hawaii and issue the invitation, Antonio D. Castor, president, has announced.

Several members of the Honolulu board are planning to take their vacation trips to the mainland at the time of the national meeting and to include the convention as a part of their itinerary. Jan. 21-23, 1928, has been announced as the time selected for the fifth western divisional meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce, at Honolulu, by Paul Shoup, western vice-president of the national chamber.

Fourth National Eisteddfod Reaches Unusual Excellence

Best Yet Held, Say Officials—Scranton and
Wilkes Barre, Pa., Choruses Win High Honors

UTICA, N. Y., May 16 (Special)—

The Hyde Park mixed chorus of Scranton, Pa., and the Orpheus Male Chorus of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., carried off the capital prizes of \$1500 each in a choral competition which marked the fourth National Eisteddfod of America, which has just closed here, with singing by church choirs, individually and in mass.

Nearly 4000 persons, the greatest number ever to witness a local Eisteddfod, filled a large tent in Roscoe Conkling Park at each session. In addition, more than 5000 children attended the opening, at which children competed for prizes.

James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, chairman of one session, brought greetings from President Coolidge. The next annual Eisteddfod, officials announced, will probably be held in some other city than Utica, since both the local and national events have been held for 68 years. It is expected that Cleveland, Ohio, will be selected for the next one. An experiment of holding the event in a tent, because of lack of adequate hall here will not become a regular practice.

Judge Benjamin R. Jones, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., was conductor of all sessions; chairmen included John A. Decamp, superintendent of schools of Utica; Secretary Davis, Edward Williams of Utica, president of the Utica Cymreigyddion Society; R. Jones Evans of Racine, Wis., and Edwin H. Griffith of Cleveland, O. Adjudicators of music were Dr. T. Hopkins Evans of Liverpool, Eng., and Pierre V. R. Key of New York, editor of Musical Digest. Adjudicators of recitations were T. H. Griffiths of North Wales, and D. J. Williams of Wilkes-Barre.

Chairing of the Bard, a ceremony by which the winner of a poetical competition is crowned poet laureate of the Welsh in the United States and Canada and presented a prize and a bardic chair made for the occasion, was an impressive event.

Owen Hughes of Winnipeg, Can., who won the bardic chair a year ago, this year again won the competition. As he was absent he was crowned with much ceremony by proxy.

Competitions this year were of the highest order yet held at an Eisteddfod, it was announced. Officials declared they would demand still higher standards for next year's Eisteddfod when the literary, vocal, and instrumental material will be of a distinctly higher order than heretofore.

The Hamilton College Glee Club of Clinton won the first prize of \$500 in a competition with college choirs of Union College, Schenectady, and Syracuse University, Syracuse, the last two receiving \$300 and \$200, respectively.

The mixed chorus competition brought together the Hyde Park chorus of Scranton, winners; the Sheldon chorus, Wilkes-Barre; the

Utica United, Utica, and the Kingston and West Side, Kingston. The male chorus competition was between the Orpheus male chorus of Wilkes-Barre and the Haydn male chorus of Utica, with the Orpheus the victors. These choruses averaged more than 100 persons each.

High tribute was paid to the late Dr. T. C. Edwards of Edwardsville, Ill., called the "dean of the Eisteddfod." The 4000 persons present joined in singing his favorite hymns.

LABOR RETURNS TO PARLIAMENT

British Party Reconsiders
Position, After Walking
Out of House in Protest

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, May 17—The Labor Party has not strengthened its position by marching out of the House of Commons in a body when the Government introduced the "guillotine" to limit the debates on the Trade Union Bill.

The maneuver may have been more preferable, as the Daily Chronicle, the Liberal organ, says today, "than staying behind and creating scenes," but it has given the Conservatives an opportunity to declare that Labor is more bent upon justifying its pledge to repeal the measure if it ever returns to power than upon endeavoring to convert the House to the rationality of amending it.

The Liberals lost no time in seizing the opening thus presented. Immediately the walkout occurred they held a meeting and appointed a committee to conduct the opposition to the bill and frame amendments. They have thus appropriated the mantle of reasonableness which was discarded by Labor, and the fact is so patent that Labor today reconsidered its position.

The loss of dignity involved in returning to the House after yesterday's demonstration is recognized, and the argument is heard that there would be advantages in freeing all labor M. P.'s from the debates for a propaganda campaign in the constituencies.

On the other hand, J. Robert Clynes, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, considers the amendments that the government has already been forced to propose so important as to have created what is practically a new bill. In these circumstances, the view prevailed at labor headquarters this morning that there was no alternative but to return.

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WHEN you go abroad this summer, forget the irksome details. The red tape of getting started, the complications of foreign travel — none of these need cloud your enjoyment.

Let Shawmut's Foreign Department help you. Let us get your passport, your visés, and assist you in making the other necessary arrangements. There will be no charge for this service.

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Harrison-Essex Office:
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Haymarket Square Office:
28 Haymarket Square

Huntington Avenue Office:
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ANDREWS' REPLY DENIES RUMORS OF RESIGNATION

Will Do So Only When Work
Is Co-ordinated, He Says—
Has Extensive Plans

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 16—Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of customs, coast guard and prohibition enforcement, has no intention of resigning his post. He has extensive plans under way for increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the services he heads, including a visit to Europe in July to confer with officials of France and Germany for greater co-operation in curbing the narcotic traffic.

Mr. Andrews made his emphatic denial of retirement in response to inquiries concerning statements alleged to have been made by Wayne E. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, that Mr. Andrews had promised to resign and that he should do so. Mr. Wheeler's observations on Mr. Andrews' appointment, on the question of naming a chief of the newly established Federal Prohibition Bureau.

Mr. Wheeler called upon the President after he had discussed the selection of Roy Haynes, acting commissioner, with Secretary Mellon. Mr. Wheeler and the Anti-Saloon League are urging Mr. Haynes' appointment, on the ground that he is a dry and is in sympathy with the law that is to be enforced. It is reliably understood that Mr. Mellon and Mr. Andrews are opposed to Mr. Haynes' elevation to the commissioner's post, and are considering other men for the office.

Believed Mr. Haynes' permanent appointment. Until the last few weeks it was accepted here in Washington that Mr. Haynes would be given the permanent appointment. It was authoritatively known that he was made acting commissioner upon the specific instructions of President Coolidge. It developed, however, that the day forces were not united in his support. Clarence T. Wilson, and E. C. Dinwiddie, executive secretaries respectively of the Methodist Board of Prohibition, Temperance and Public Morals and National Temperance Bureau, opposed his appointment and Mr. Dinwiddie in public statements and in communications to President Coolidge and Mr. Mellon, urged the appointment of a commissioner who would carry out the policies of Mr. Andrews, which they indorsed and approved.

President Coolidge then announced that he would take no further part in the controversy and would leave the matter of appointment entirely in Mr. Mellon's hands. Administration spokesmen declared that this meant that Mr. Haynes' permanent appointment was questionable.

Mr. Wheeler declared that he had called upon the President to obtain his backing for Mr. Haynes. He declared, however, that the Anti-Saloon League would back every "honest intentioned officer."

"Responsibility for the Government's law enforcement policy and its officers under the reorganization act, is a joint one," Mr. Wheeler declared. "The Secretary is responsible for naming the commissioner, but under the Constitution the President is responsible for seeing that federal laws are enforced."

Seeks Strong Man for Place
"I called to reinforce our plea for the appointment of a prohibition commissioner who is in sympathy with the law he is to enforce. We believe also that he should have experience. Otherwise a large part of a year's time is lost learning the work and outlining a program. Under civil service even the assistant must have four or five years' experience. Should the commissioner have less?"

"What the Anti-Saloon League wants is an effective and honest enforcement of the law. This can be secured best by experienced, capable, sympathetic officers. Even such officers need the help of the friends of enforcement."

We will back every honest intentioned officer, but the Government doubles its efficiency when it combines good intentions with the

other qualities mentioned in a prohibition commissioner. The strong declarations of President Coolidge favoring law obedience and law enforcement give the people confidence that officers will be chosen who will live up to this standard."

Explaining the "promises" that Mr. Wheeler referred to, Mr. Andrews said that when he accepted his appointment he announced that when he had co-ordinated the activities of the three services, customs, prohibition and coast guard, that he would be ready to retire. This, he said, was still far from completed. Furthermore, he added, he considered Mr. Mellon the sole judge of the matter and that he proposed continuing in office until notified by him that he had done his work.

To Represent State

WRS. NELSON W. HOWARD
President of Professional Women's Club
Chosen for Honored Position

BOSTON WOMAN WINS
WORLD'S FAIR POST

Mrs. Howard Is Selected by
Governor Fuller

Mrs. Nelson W. Howard of West Roxbury has been appointed by Governor Fuller as the outstanding woman of Massachusetts to represent the State at the Woman's World Fair to be held in Chicago May 19 to 27, and particularly as the breakfast for female women on May 24.

Mrs. Howard is composer, pianist and singer. Some of her compositions have been played at "Pop" concerts. She is also a writer of little plays and short stories. Last week she was elected for the third time as president of the Professional Women's Club and has been president of the Massachusetts Maine Daughters. She is a graduate of Bates College.

Registered at the Christian
Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Nelson E. Marsh, Warren, O.
Mrs. L. M. C. Ellis, Montgomery, Ala.
T. Thompson, Montgomery, Ala.
Mrs. Josephine N. Hunt, Afton, N. Y.
Myra Leland Terry, Milford, Mass.
Richard S. Terry, Milford, Mass.
Richard L. Terry, Milford, Mass.
Mrs. Alice H. Brown, Cape Town, S. A.
C. B. Hunt, Afton, N. Y.
Marjorie Hietzel, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mabel Huston, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Angeline B. Johnson, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ELKS' DRIVE PROGRESSES
About 125 committeemen of Boston Lodge of Elks attended a dinner at the Elks Hotel in connection with the drive of the lodge to obtain 3000 new members. Daniel J. Kane, Exalted Ruler, presided. It was reported that since last Friday, when the drive began, 71 paid-up applications had been received. Entertainment in connection with the drive are to be held next Thursday and Sunday evenings.

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Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. References:
Church Street Bank or any Bank in Orlando, Fla.

RUSS MATTHEWS CO.
P. O. Box 1030, Orlando, Florida.

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BRITISH LABOR LEADER GOING BACK TO LONDON

Ramsay MacDonald Will Go
Straight to House of Com-
mons on Landing

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 16—The need for a better understanding between the people of the United States and Great Britain, criticism of the British Government's attitude toward Russia and China and admiration of the American people's effort to enforce national prohibition were emphasized by J. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the British Labor Party and one-time Labor prime minister in England, in an interview at the Henry Street Settlement, where he is staying. Mr. MacDonald returned here from Philadelphia at the end of last week. He will leave New York on board the steamship Berengaria of the Cunard Line for England tomorrow night.

Mr. MacDonald said that he regretted very much that the plans for his visit in the United States had been curtailed and that he had been prevented from meeting many representative people of this country and discussing with them "all sorts of things of interest both to America and Great Britain. The condition of affairs at home makes such an impossible call upon me to return that I must go without being able to make good my lost opportunities," he continued.

Will Go Straight to House.

"Two things have touched me very much during my stay in the United States. The first has been the very kindly greeting that I received from the press of all colors and parties. The other is the great personal kindness shown me during the past three weeks."

Mr. MacDonald declared that when he lands next Monday he expects to go straight to his room in the House of Commons and will use all his efforts against the Trade Union Bill. I shall travel from Southampton to London by the quickest means of travel available and shall not go home, but shall go straight to the House of Commons," he said.

Discussing the recent search conducted by the British Government on the premises of Arcos, Limited, the Russian commercial agency, Mr. MacDonald declared that to justify its methods, the British Government would have to show that its findings were of remarkable importance. "The action could not be justified by the finding of any mere trivial document," he said. "But before we either support or arraign the Government, we must ask them to tell what they actually have found."

Communists Activities

"Everyone in England has known for years that the Third International has been financing the Communist movement in our country. I took steps to stop it in 1924, and merely to prove that Communist activities in England are being financed from Russia will never justify the Government's recent action."

The whole thing is merely keeping the problem of Russia in a state of excitement. It is solving nothing and helping nothing. We will have to go back to the Labor Party's policy of treating Russia very firmly, overlooking no breach of proper diplomatic relations. We should assume that Russia is a civilized state, and is willing to accept the obligations that one civilized state accepts toward all others."

Mr. MacDonald declared that it is not true that British people dislike Americans. "There is too much smart flashiness and high society ignorance on both sides that is being taken as representative," he said, "and is tremendously impressed with the needs of America and Great Britain understanding each other."

He continued: "I don't want alliances and I don't want agreements and I don't want entanglements of any character, but I do want understanding."

NEW YORK, May 14—Three textbooks—one bibliography, and two popular novels selling below \$5—are included in the exhibition at the Grolier Club of the 56 books chosen by the American Institute of Graphic Arts as the most artistic of the year.

By its choice for this fifth show the institute has fulfilled one of the aims, stated in the introduction to the catalogue for the first show five years ago, to raise the "standard of good taste and good looks with respect to the average over-the-counter books within the purse and within the desire of the average book buyer."

For while the institute has a natural interest in encouraging limited editions of books of exquisite printing and binding, it sees its own possibilities in arousing the publishers of books to give good design at low cost, and in arousing book buyers to appreciate the format of volumes.

Bibliography and Novels

Students who have poured over pages of ugliness used to clothe technical facts will rejoice in the precision of margins and the variety of clear type used in the texts, one on astronomy from Ginn and Company; one on architecture from the Yale University Press, designed by Carl P. Rollins, and one from The Macmillan Co. The Harvard University Press printed the bibliography for Edgar H. Wells and Co., of New York, and the novels are "The Mauve Decade" done for Alfred A. Knopf, and "Sutter's Gold," which bears the impress of Harper and Bros.

The medal for the best book in the limited edition class went to "The Book Club of California for 'The Letter of Amerigo Vesputi,' designed by Edwin Grabhorn and made by the Grabhorn Press, San Francisco."

With its parchment-over-board binding and hand-lettered title and the text set on Italian old style, with handsome initial letters, the book merits an award, but there are many visitors at the show who share their praise between this volume and one designed by Bruce Rogers and submitted by William Edwin Rudge, Inc., of New York. This is Joseph Pennell's "The Glory of New York."

WORK HORSE PARADE PLANS
Plans for the annual Work Horse Parade to be held in Boston on May 30, will be made at the annual dinner of the Boston Work Horse Relief Association to be held next Tuesday evening at the United States Hotel at 7 o'clock.

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Artistry in Printing Enters Field of University Textbook

Precision of Margins and Handsome Type Faces Shown
at Exhibition of Graphic Arts—Medal in Limited
Edition Class Won by Californian

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 14—Three textbooks—one bibliography, and two popular novels selling below \$5—are included in the exhibition at the Grolier Club of the 56 books chosen by the American Institute of Graphic Arts as the most artistic of the year.

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In American printing over the days when most of the finer editions were limited to a few hundred copies for gifts, or for sale at prices beyond the reach of the average buyer.

The institute makes one exception to its praise of the "giant strides" of American publishers in recent years, the exception being press work, insufficient impression, indifferent make-ready and careless inking resulting in the rejection of more than 200 of the books submitted in the contest.

Medal for "Book of Old Maps"

Some of the most interesting designs in the exhibit have been made by Mr. Rogers, and the Grabhorn Press has two books of its own in the selected lists and another one among three which are exhibited, but which were not entered in the competition.

The medal for the trade edition class went to the Harvard University Press for a "Book of Old Maps" printed by William Edwin Rudge, Inc., and designed by Melvin Loos. The maps are finely printed in aquatone process and the type is by letterpress with the text composition in Caslon old face.

The fact that hitherto little known printers have won recognition is another interesting phase of this year's show, for in comparison with the first exhibit when diligent search and effort gathered together only 90 books for the jury's consideration, this time about 400 volumes from many sources were submitted voluntarily.

Marked Improvement Found

The present show is regarded as better "book for book" and "better as 56 books" than the first show, and the institute officials regard the present collection as showing marked improvement in quality of thought and imagination, copying of earlier periods giving way to newer, fresher designs which are period-making in themselves.

The desire to get away from the drab sameness, particularly in trade books, in favor of individual style has resulted in more than half of the books being "trade editions," retelling at \$3 and less, a great gain.

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AVOID MEXICAN WAR, IS GIST OF CHURCH REPORT

Federal Council's Survey Finds No Lawful Basis for Intervention

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 17.—The United States must be prepared to convince Mexico that her intentions are friendly and should avoid all appearance of forcible intervention in Mexican affairs, it is asserted in a report entitled "The Mexican-American Oil and Land Controversy," just made public by the department of research and education of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Declaring that the present Mexican-American situation involves problems of international relations on which the churches have clear convictions and on which they should be adequately informed, the document is offered as aid to clear thinking upon these issues.

"Its purpose is not to express a judgment as to the course either nation should follow, but to report upon the facts and to define and clarify the issues with reference to established precedents in international relations," the foreword continues.

Based on Wide Information
The report was prepared from a large amount of documentary material and from information obtained from personal sources. It was submitted in tentative draft to representatives of the State Department, to the Mexican Government, to American oil companies and to experts in the legal questions involved.

"In the issue thus presented to the American people the churches of America have a vital stake, not simply because of their missionary interests, but because of their concern for international justice, co-operation and good will," the report says.

After discussing at length the "elements of controversy," the historical background of the situation with relation to the land and oil questions, and the points of international law involved, the report declares that Mexico's attitude and policy toward this country are explained by a series of events covering nearly a century.

"This series of events created a background against which Mexico's view that they regard as an aggressive policy on the part of the United States Government," it continues.

"In particular, they fear increasing economic penetration of Mexico by American interests. These considerations make the present situation vastly more difficult."

Must Prove Friendly Intent
"There is a widespread feeling in this country, as well as abroad, that, for permanent peace and harmony between the two nations, the United States must be prepared to convince Mexico that her northern neighbor has no unfriendly designs upon her and that the policy of the United States is dictated by considerations of justice without any ulterior purpose."

The report sums up the "four chief points involved in the controversy, as: The question of retroactivity of the Mexican Constitution of 1917 and of expropriation of American property in Mexico; the question of renunciation of the right to diplomatic protection; the question of conditional or unconditional recognition of the Mexican Government by the United States and the question of remedies under international law."

With regard to the first point, the report declares that final judgment must be suspended until the amparo (injunction) cases now before the Mexican Supreme Court are decided. With reference to renunciation of the right to diplomatic protection, it says that, for the present at least, this "will not be interpreted as depriving a government of the right to interpose diplomatic influence in cases where it believes that its citizens have suffered a denial of justice

at the hands of a foreign government."

Referring to recognition, the report declares "one cannot read the correspondence without being impressed by the great importance, from the Mexican point of view, of maintaining the national sovereignty and dignity of the Mexican Government."

Mexico Takes Wide Latitude
"We are driven to the conclusion," it continues, "that the Mexican Government has given itself extraordinarily wide latitude with reference to the principles and precedents which it engaged to follow."

With reference to remedies under international law, the report declares that the United States may, by diplomatic means, endeavor to persuade the Mexican Government to change its legislation to meet the rights of its nationals, but that "such a course of action would be based on considerations of policy, not of law."

"The immediate question before the American Government is how far such diplomatic measures may properly go," it continues. "This problem must be studied not only in the light of American interests, but also against the background of the humanitarian aims of the Mexican revolution and the struggle of the Mexican people to realize them."

"But any action amounting to forcible intervention in the internal affairs of another nation, in such a case as the present, whether it involves military measures or other means of coercion, cannot derive its justification from the international law. Such action must rest entirely upon considerations of policy and the power of the Nation to enforce its demands. When diplomatic pressure reaches the point where it amounts to intervention in the internal affairs of another nation the issue becomes moral rather than legal."

MUSEUM QUESTS ADD NEW FACTS

Field Natural History Expeditions' Results Were Notable, Says Report

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 17.—Contributions to the world's fund of knowledge, through discoveries made by 16 expeditions sent out to distant parts of the globe by Field Museum of Natural History here, were reviewed by D. C. Davies, museum director, in his annual report to the board of directors.

The year has been especially noteworthy in the institution's annals for the unprecedented amount of scientific work undertaken and for the important results obtained, Mr. Davies said.

There also has been continued evidence during the year of deepening interest in the museum on the part of students, it was reported, the interest having been reflected in attendance, which was \$30,571, an increase of 297,621 over the preceding year.

Contributions for the year for expeditions and other museum activities totaled \$329,931. One of the most notable purchases of the year was reported to have been a rare collection of Chinese archaic jades, which, added to other jades previously acquired, gives Field Museum of Natural History the finest collection of its kind in the world, according to the report.

The department of anthropology received 4172 objects during the year; the department of botany received more than 12,500 specimens; the department of geology acquired 1700 specimens; and the department of zoology, 14,697 specimens, the report showed.

The Judge R. Magoon Barnes collection of birds' eggs, numbering 38,731 specimens, was transferred to the museum during the year. More than 40 years were occupied in making the collection.

JANE ADDAMS SEES GOOD IN MODERN LIFE

Believes Changing Conditions Mean Progress—Tribute to Youth

DES MOINES, Ia., May 17 (Special).—A good word for our "modern life" was said by Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, in an address before the National Conference of Social Work. There is nothing discouraging in it to Miss Addams.

"It is true that moral standards are changed and being changed," she said. "Standards of every sort are continually shifting. No condition is so dangerous as the lack of change. I believe it is a tribute to the youth of today that they do not accept maxims and precepts what they are told, and do experimenting and reach conclusions independently."

"There are some bad phases of what is known as modern freedom but I believe the young people will learn to discard what proves to be unwholesome."

Prohibition to Stay
A staunch supporter of the cause of prohibition, Miss Addams declared the liquor problem as it exists in large cities of the United States today is serious, but she does not believe there is likelihood of a rejection of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The city and country are coming closer together, Prof. Jesse Frederick Steiner of the University of North Carolina, asserted. "The farmer who formerly rode behind his horse to the neighboring village now drives in his car to the more distant city to transact his business and enjoy the recreational facilities."

"The added sense of power it gives him and his increased feeling of self-respect can hardly be over-estimated. His social status has been placed on a better basis and through these wider contacts he becomes more able to participate in the management of community affairs."

Probation System
Edwin J. Cooley, chief probation officer of the Court of Criminal Sessions of New York, said that disorderly persons would often prefer to be placed under bonds instead of being subjected to the supervision and direction of probation officers.

"Within the wheels of the various social work agencies themselves, the technique of democracy has been mastered," Lucy P. Garner, executive secretary of the Industrial Department, National Board of the Y. W. C. A., declared. "Social work almost everywhere shows that the relation of case workers to their clients, or social agencies to their communities, or professional workers to one another, reflects the fundamental democratic ideals of respect for personality and of the desire for a harmonizing and unifying of varied experiences and points of view."

Sherman C. Kingsley, executive secretary of the Welfare Federation of Philadelphia, and for many years active in charity and welfare work, was elected president of the Na-

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tional Conference which decided to Memphis, Tenn.

Other officers were elected as follows: Porter R. Lee, director of the New York School of Social Work, first vice-president; Richard Cabot, Boston, second vice-president; Miss Harriet Vittum, Chicago, third vice-president. Executive committee: Gertrude Vale, Ames, Ia.; Sophonisba Breckenridge, Chicago; Eugene Kinkle Jones, New York; Louis Cottrell, Iowa City, and Philip Klain, New York.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Carpenter's Wife

Los Angeles
Special Correspondence
SHE was just a little unkempt child, left motherless with several small sisters and a brother, but playing, happily unaware of her situation, as small children do. One day while playing near a small home in which lived a carpenter and his wife she looked up with surprise to see the lady smilingly inviting her into her home.

She skipped inside and the wife of the carpenter asked her if she would be kind enough to try on a little dress she was making so that she could see how it would look when finished. The little one was very happy to do this and when asked if she would come again the next day to let the lady see how it would look when finished said she would surely come.

Promptly the next day the child came to try the dress on for the lady, and when put on, though a simple inexpensive dress, it was very pretty indeed. Imagine the surprise and joy of the child when the carpenter's wife said: "This dress is for you. I am so glad you like it."

With what joy the child ran home to show to her brothers and sisters the little dress!

This happened many years ago and though the child never knew the name of the "carpenter's wife," she has many times in the passing years remembered with gratitude this loving deed and thought how truly it has been said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

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Albert Steiger Company

A Store of Specialty Shops

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

ADULT SCHOOLS DEMAND GROWS, EDUCATORS FIND

Convention Speakers Tell of Progress in Many Cities—Cleveland Cited

CLEVELAND, O., May 17 (Special).—Education of adults was held out as the surest means of progress in the nation, whether it be business, cultural or governmental, at the second annual convention of the American Association for Adult Education. Some of the leading educators of the nation were numbered among the 150 delegates.

"Education of adults is the only way in which fixed ideas or customs can be changed," William C. Ewing, executive director of adult education in Detroit, said. "It is useless to teach new ideas to children if their parents do not accept them. Adult education is progressing rapidly in this country. It is different from education of children, which is compulsory. Adult education is only given to those who seek it, and we have been finding a demand for it in many channels."

Clives Is Popular Course
"Neighborhood study groups have been organized in Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities. Clives is the most popular study, but we have many cultural and art classes, as well as vocational. Most of the classes are held in schoolhouses at night."

"Adults are only anxious and willing to take up their studies again if they can find it possible," Robert E. Vinson, president of Western Reserve University, told the delegates. He cited Cleveland College, the night school of Western Reserve and Case School of Applied Science, as an illustrative group.

"We started Cleveland College two years ago as an experiment in adult education," Dr. Vinson said. "The first year we had 1490 students and the second year 2458 were enrolled. More than half of them have

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Established 1895
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"The Spectator aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to public service."

had at least two years of college work, but were forced to quit for various reasons. When given the opportunity they were quick to pick it up.

"Most of them came from factories, stores and banks and we began by renting one floor of an office building downtown for the college. We soon had to take over the second floor, then a third; now we are arranging to take over an entire building in the downtown district next year, for we expect an enrollment of nearly 5000 for that term. We hadn't visioned such a rush and we have been embarrassed in trying to provide room for all of the students and getting instructors, but we have always succeeded so far."

Speakers' Bureau Profitable
"Students in the college range from 16 to 67 years in age and next year we will have regular four-year courses open to high school graduates and adults able to carry the work. There will also be courses for teachers in adult education work."

The Rev. Joel B. Hayden, president of the Educational Extension Council, told of the council's work in providing speakers' bureaus for business and social clubs and declared the organization expected to build a permanent executive staff which will develop a voluntary service of many types, not only of the luncheon club group, but for every school and neighborhood platform of the remote districts in the city.

Newton D. Baker of Cleveland and Dr. Edwin B. Wilson, director of Science Service, Washington, D. C., were the speakers at a public meeting. Mr. Baker declared those who kept up their studies made better citizens and were better enabled to meet everyday problems.

American Education's Spread Praised by British Teacher

Army of 600,000 in Universities Is "Greatest Thing America Has Done," Says College Head

MADISON, N. J., May 17 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Herbert Brook Workman, principal of the Westminster Training College, London, Eng., at the sixtieth annual commencement of Drew Theological Seminary here, declared that as was impressed on him by the vast sums raised for education, and with the colleges and universities being built.

"I must confess," he said, "that your skyscrapers do not impress me. Some of the newer ones; it is true, have a beauty of their own, due to more broken outline, but for the most part, especially in Chicago, they are intensely uninteresting because so mechanical."

"But I am impressed with the vast sums that you raise for education and the splendid colleges and universities that you are building."

"I look upon this army of 600,000 youths and maidens that enjoy a university education as the greatest thing America has done. Its income, its turnover of hogs and wheat do not impress me, but the magnificent conception that is formed of the value of education is something that is beyond all praise."

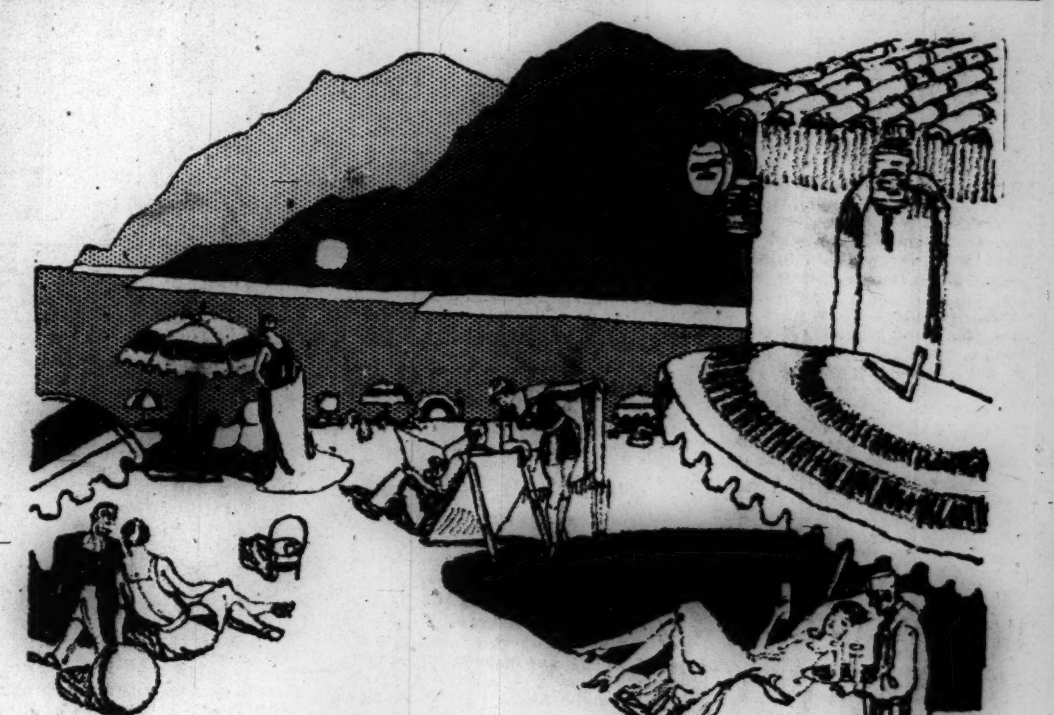
"One could wish that in many colleges education had struck its roots

deeper, but that will come in time. I congratulate this country that its leaders have realized the great truth, that more important than the making of dollars is the formation of concepts of how to use the dollars."

"I have announced as my theme, 'the men the age needs.' I am informed that in the Congregational churches 60 per cent of the pastors lack training and that in the rural churches the position is critical. I notice further that in the Methodist Episcopal church the number of those entering the ministry with less than a high school education has increased from 19.9 per cent in 1901 to 25 per cent in 1926 and that the number of college graduates has fallen from 53 per cent to 41 per cent."

"The type of man the church does not want," Dr. Workman asserted, "is the man who refuses to consider that there is any other standard than that of his father."

"Ministers must cease to think they will obtain the truth or gain the ear of a new generation by singing in unison 'As it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be.' I would that the ministers would recognize that the new interpretations have come to stay and must be given their full place in any interpretation of God and His universe."



Loaf at the Beach—
Ride the Mountain Trails
or Beat "the Colonel" on a Score of Fairways
but come to Southern California this summer

MILLIONAIRES long ago made Southern California their winter playground, because in winter it is chiefly millionaires who play. But now thousands of Americans, millionaires and plain folk alike, turn to Southern California for their summer playground. For its climate is delightful, summer and winter alike!

Figures prove it—weather figures and travel figures. Official weather bureau statistics for 50 consecutive summers (U. S. government, unbiased) show the mean average summertime temperature of Los Angeles, central city, to be only 69 degrees. Humidity is always low. Evenings call for light wraps and nights for blankets.

Now as many visitors come to Southern California in summer as in winter.

Yes, summer is a treat in Southern California and invites you to play, motor, see, enjoy, and relax. Here is the very sportland capital of the nation. Mile-high mountains, bridge paths, scores of parklike golf courses, tennis fostered publicly by every community, gay beaches, a 271-mile "Riviera" for yachting, swimming, motor-boating, or just plain "loafing" on the sparkling sands; 5,000 miles of paved boulevards, marked with more than 180,000 guideposts by the great Auto Club of Southern California; thousands of miles of excellent secondary roads, leading off into the Old West of plain, desert, cattle, orange grove, and purple canyon; 4,100 miles of interlocking trolley lines, bringing even the summits of mountains down to you. And also the world-famous outdoor concerts in the Hollywood Bowl, the unforgettable color, splendor, and inspiration of the Pilgrimage Play—another Obergammergau. What a joyous, fruitful summer of play and rest and

expanding dreams is here prepared for you!

You will marvel at the growth, wealth and varied industry of Los Angeles County, richest of this country's agricultural communities.

Nine great national parks are conveniently accessible if your trip includes the circle of the whole Pacific Coast—you can see them all at very slight additional cost. Magnificent auto roads now lead into Sequoia National Park, home of the grandest California Big Trees, and into Yosemite of soaring cliffs and leaping waterfalls. Within a night's ride is the lofty Sierra Nevada, crammed with camping spots beside lakes two miles above the sea, easily reached from the Owens River Valley.

Whether you come in your own car, or by rail, or by sea via Panama Canal; whether you come to tour the whole Pacific Coast or to set sail for Hawaii and the Orient, plan to come to Southern California this summer.

Fares are low. Special attractive round trip rates are offered by all railroads, good until October 31st. Buy your ticket via Los Angeles and San Diego. Remember, you can see all the coast for very little more.

Close by millionaires' palatial residences and luxurious resort hotels you will find quiet rose-bowered villas, small hotels, furnished apartments and bungalows, tent cities at the beaches, splendid auto camps and every facility for making you comfortable.

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CHILDREN LEARN MUSIC THROUGH RHYTHMIC NOISE

Orchestra From Primary Grades Will Be Heard in Symphony Hall

For the first time anywhere, Boston's Rhythmic Orchestra is to perform at Symphony Hall tomorrow afternoon as a part of Boston's Public School Music Demonstration which has come to be an important feature of the Civic Music Week observance in this city.

The orchestra is made up of 150 embryo musicians from the first and second grades of the city schools. Some of their instruments are of a kind never yet heard in Symphony Hall, but they are warranted to make a noise and do it in time and rhythm, which is the thing that John A. O'Shea, director of music in the Boston schools, and his assistants, wish to bring out. Time, rhythm, harmony and modulation of tone, all are important factors in the orchestras of the primary grades, and it is found that children who have been trained in them develop more rapidly than they otherwise would when they come to study the usual instruments.

The Boston Public School Symphony Orchestra of 80 players, under Joseph F. Wagner, conductor; Public School Junior Symphony Orchestra of 60 players, under H. Dana Strothers, conductor, and Boston Public School Symphony Band of 60 players, under Fortunato Sordella, conductor, also are to play. A chorus of 1600 school children is to sing under the baton of Mr. O'Shea. "America" is to be their first number, one of especial significance in this concert as three granddaughters and one great-granddaughter of the composer, Samuel Francis Smith, are to be present on the platform. The children also understand that Mr. Smith was a Boston boy and attended the old Eliot School in the North End, where a tablet has been erected in commemoration of the fact.

The granddaughters are Miss Anna Reed Smith and Miss Anna Hayden Smith, cousins, who live in the old Smith homestead in Newton Center, and Miss Mary Marshall, who is connected with the Missionary College in Burma, India, here on leave. The great granddaughter is Miss Elizabeth Marshall, daughter of Mrs. Marshall, who will also be present in observance of the Beethoven centenary, two of that composer's songs are to be sung, "Praise to Joy," and "The Heavens Resound." The program will be broadcast from Station WJZ.

BOSTON AS HOST TO AUSTRALIANS

Industrial Party Due to Inspect City and Environs Tomorrow

Methods making for greater efficiency in industrial plants and personnel, together with hours of labor, working conditions, wages and similar questions will be studied by a delegation of Australian business executives tomorrow. The party, known as the Australian Industrial Delegation, have already visited 20 of the largest cities of this country. They will arrive in Boston late tonight and will be entertained all day tomorrow by the Chamber of Commerce.

The party will make their headquarters at the Hotel Statler and tomorrow will visit one of the near-by shoe plants, the Hood Rubber Company, and will also go through Faneuil Hall. They will be entertained at luncheon in the directors' room. From Boston the party will go to Providence, Phil-

At Boston Playhouses

"Katja"

Shubert Theater—First performance in Boston of "Katja," an opera from the Hungarian. The cast: Maud Sumrell, Helen Gilligan, Leader Billewicz, Jack Sheehan, Count Orphid, Teddy Webb, Patricia, Doris Patton, Katharine, Madeline Collins, Edward, Rudolf Sanders, Charles, Oscar Pignam, Simon, Oscar Pignam, Andre, Frank Hemingway, Emilie, Helen Gordon, Hortense, Helen Paige, Louise, Barton Allen, Henri, Inspector of Police, Frank Hemingway, Sergeant of Police, Barton Allen, Boscart, Oscar Pignam, Vladimir, Valodine, Natcha, Martha Mason, Annette, Shirley Carleton.

In the changes this entertainment has undergone, with its adaptation for the London stage by Frederick Lonsdale, and its present version for American audiences, the music of the original, by Jean Gilbert, has presumably been less altered than the libretto. The musical value of last night's performance was high for this type of entertainment, and although there was plenty of expert dancing the opera never quite lost its story in the mazes of acrobatic stepping. Martha Mason was among those who shone as dancers.

The story has a melodramatic touch, reminding one at times of Sardou's "Fedora" with its story of the princess (disguised as Katja, the dancer), who is bitterly opposed to a usurper in her kingdom, but who finally casts her lot with his. Madeline Collins sings the role with the authority of an opera artist. Humorous honors of the evening went to Jack Sheehan and Doris Patton (their antics in the "Lend" scene stopped the show) and to Teddy Webb as a comically distressed count.

B. F. Keith's

Burns Brothers, society gymnasts, present a number of difficult feats in the opening number at B. F. Keith's this week. Roy Sheldon, Bob Hett, and Leah Lewis, in an act of dances and song, are well received. Fred Allen and Bert York,

GEORGIANS END VISIT TO BOSTON

Press Visitors Are Guests of Publishers in Drive Over City and at Luncheon

Members of the Georgia Press Association, who completed their visit to Boston and New England today, were guests of Charles A. Wood, manager of the Hotel Bellevue, at breakfast this morning, and later were driven in an automobile tour by the Boston Publishers' Association to the Arnold Arboretum, Chestnut Hill, Cambridge and Harvard University. Their final formal entertainment in Boston was a luncheon given in their honor by Arthur Race, president of the Hotel Men's Association at the Copley-Plaza Hotel at 1:30 p. m. All plans were complete for the visiting editors and

convention opened this morning in the First Universalist Church, with sociologists throughout the State represented. The convention will continue until Thursday.

A general forum to discuss plans for uniting with other denominations, particularly the State representatives, will be one of the features of this convention. Addresses this morning were centered upon Bible school work and the sessions of the Women's Missionary Society will take up most of the convention time tomorrow. The general convention will open at 7 o'clock tomorrow night.

LITTLE THEATER PLAYERS

Raymond Gilbert's Little Theater Players are planning to assist in raising funds for the new Shakespeare Memorial Theater at Stratford-on-Avon, by the production of several plays in the future, especially for this purpose. Mr. Gilbert said today. The players are to hold their annual outing at Nantasket on July 4 and will hold a reunion and conference of little theater players in New England on Labor Day.

Georgia Newspaper People in Boston



Mayor Nichols and Some Members of the Georgia Press Association Who Are Visiting Boston.

1100 TO RECEIVE B. U. DIPLOMAS

Dr. Bowman of Pittsburgh Will Deliver Address to Graduating Class

Before what is expected to be the largest crowd ever to attend commencement exercises of Boston University, John G. Bowman, chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh, will deliver the commencement address to a graduating class of 1100 students in the Boston Arena on Monday, June 13, Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, has announced.

Dr. Bowman is a former newspaperman, former secretary of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, former president of the University of Iowa, and has been head of the University of Pittsburgh since 1921.

Dr. Marsh will deliver the Boston University baccalaureate address on Sunday, June 12, with time for the commencement program calls for a three-day celebration on the part of the graduates, beginning with alumni day on June 11 and ending with B. U. night at the "Pops" concert on the evening of June 13.

MANY WORKERS AID BOYS' CLUB

700 Men and Women Start Tomorrow to Raise \$500,000 of Fund

About 700 men and women, volunteer workers, started out today to raise by public subscription \$500,000 for the Boys' Club of Boston. The movement and extension of the Boys' Club of Boston between now and July 1. The campaign will terminate May 26, after which the so-called "clap-up" for the remaining \$500,000 will be started.

BOSTON WOOL SUIT REVERSED

Supreme Court Finds Error in Grading Imports as Duty Free

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—The decision of the Court of Customs Appeals in granting as coming wool entitled to admission free of duty certain importations made by Stone & Downer Company and others at Boston was reversed yesterday by the Supreme Court. The Government contended that the importations entitled to duty-free treatment were wool upon which a duty was imposed.

The board of general appraisers sustained the contention of the importers, holding in effect that although the wool was long staple and was used in the manufacture of clothing it was not clothing wool in the meaning of the tariff act, which was interpreted to cover a short-staple fiber.

The Massachusetts law providing for suits against non-resident operators of motor vehicles for damages growing out of accidents was sustained by the Court in an appeal brought by H. W. Hess, of Philadelphia. The suit followed the injury of Leo Pawlosky at Worcester, Mass.

Foreign monopolies financed by American bankers or commercial interests through agreements signed in this country are amenable to the anti-trust laws, the court declared in a case appealed by the Government and others.

Criticizing the Government for the way in which it had prepared the case, the court, in an opinion by Justice McReynolds, declared that there seemed to be enough to indicate a meritorious cause, and to send it back to the lower court at New York City for trial on its merits.

STATE UNIVERSALISTS' CONVENTION IS OPENED

MONSON, Mass., May 17 (Special)—The Massachusetts Universalists' convention opened this morning in the First Universalist Church, with sociologists throughout the State represented. The convention will continue until Thursday.

More Cars Registered in April, 1927, Than in Any Previous Year

Saving in Compulsory Insurance Brings Figures Up—State Ranks Tenth in Number of Motor Vehicles—Sixth in Revenue

Registration of motor vehicles in Massachusetts in April, aided by the 25 per cent saving in compulsory insurance rates consequent upon the lapse of three months, made the sharp come-back expected with the result that with 110,615 cars licensed, registrations were higher than for any previous April on record, according to the Boston News Bureau.

To the end of April registrations during the state's fiscal year had reached 512,212 against 500,377 for the first five months of 1926. The number of commercial car registrations continued behind the figures for the 1926 fiscal year.

	1927	1926
April	110,615	108,142
Commercial cars	2,911	2,874
Passenger cars	107,704	105,268
Trucks	24	21
Motorcycles	1,581	1,580
Motorcycle dealers	43	43
Manufacturers and dealers	1,179	1,179
License to operate	10,183	10,087
License renewal	167,845	167,845
Examinations	15,149	14,431
Total fees	\$1,491,234	\$1,240,359

SUMMER COURT PLAN SUCCEEDS

Docket Is Brought Nearly Up to Date; July Sessions Are Scheduled

The results of the summer sessions of the Superior Court in Suffolk County in 1926 were so satisfactory that the chief justice is proposing to install additional sessions in July and September, 1927. As a result of the 1926 summer sessions the special list with juries has been brought up to date.

On May 3, 1926, cases marked for the special list for October, 1926 had not been reached beyond those entered in June of that year. On May 2, 1927, all cases marked for the April, 1927, special list had been reached for trial. In other words, a progressive advance between these dates in the trial of special list cases had been made of 11 months, and the list brought up to date.

Although the general session list is still in arrears, it is nearer up to date than many years ago, and it is believed that additional summer sessions will result in a marked advance in trial dates by Oct. 1, 1927. The schedule for July contemplates that in addition to the regular criminal session and the motion picture session, there will be a jury session, an additional equity session, and four or possibly five civil sessions with juries.

The results of these sessions as of Aug. 1, 1927, will determine the schedule for September; although the Chief Justice has already determined that for September, in addition to the criminal session, there will be a session without jury, an additional equity session, and at least three civil sessions with juries. There will be a special session with juries in July and September which will include cases removed from the Municipal Court of Boston, and the District Courts in Suffolk County.

In addition to the Suffolk sessions for September, already named, there will be a divorce session in September; and the court will sit for civil or criminal business, or both, in Essex, Norfolk, Middlesex, and Suffolk counties.

SCOUTS WILL WEAR REAL INDIAN DRESS

About 150 Boys to Take Part in Springfield Pageant

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 17 (Special)—Genuine Indian costumes are to be worn by every one of the 150 participants in the Indian pageant to be presented by the Hampden County Council, Boy Scouts of America, under the direction of Ralph Hubbard at the Eastern States Coliseum on Saturday night.

Outfits include striking and beautiful headbands, beaded moccasins, all designed and made by Indians. Ten different dances are included in the program. A feature of the production is the use of old-fashioned sleighbells contributed from barns and attics throughout western New England and loaned for the pageant given here and in three other cities of this section.

These were forthcoming only after patient search and widespread inquiry, as they have become comparatively scarce in the home homesteads of this region. Music for the local pageant will be by the Twentieth Infantry Band. A similar pageant will be given May 27 and 28 in the State Armory at Pittsfield.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FOR WESLEYAN MEN

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 17 (AP)—Professors Paul H. Curtis, Frank E. Farley and Joseph W. Hewitt, of Wesleyan University, have been granted leave of absence for the college year 1927-28. Three other professors, Thomas M. Campbell, Karl P. Harrington and Leroy A. Howland, who have been away during the past year, will return in September.

Professor Curtis of the German department will go to Holland and then to Berlin. Professor Farley of the English department will pass the half of next year at Widener University in England and then will go abroad. Professor Hewitt, dean of freshmen, will travel in Europe and will pass several months in Italy.

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SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 17 (Special)—Genuine Indian costumes are to be worn by every one of the 150 participants in the Indian pageant to be presented by the Hampden County Council, Boy Scouts of America, under the direction of Ralph Hubbard at the Eastern States Coliseum on Saturday night.

Outfits include striking and beautiful headbands, beaded moccasins, all designed and made by Indians. Ten different dances are included in the program. A feature of the production is the use of old-fashioned sleighbells contributed from barns and attics throughout western New England and loaned for the pageant given here and in three other cities of this section.

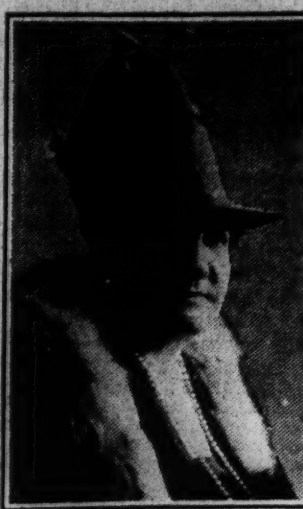
These were forthcoming only after patient search and widespread inquiry, as they have become comparatively scarce in the home homesteads of this region. Music for the local pageant will be by the Twentieth Infantry Band. A similar pageant will be given May 27 and 28 in the State Armory at Pittsfield.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FOR WESLEYAN MEN

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 17 (AP)—Professors Paul H. Curtis, Frank E. Farley and Joseph W. Hewitt, of Wesleyan University, have been granted leave of absence for the college year 1927-28. Three other professors, Thomas M. Campbell, Karl P. Harrington and Leroy A. Howland, who have been away during the past year, will return in September.

Professor Curtis of the German department will go to Holland and then to Berlin. Professor Farley of the English department will pass the half of next year at Widener University in England and then will go abroad. Professor Hewitt, dean of freshmen, will travel in Europe and will pass several months in Italy.

Women's Clubs Leader



MRS. ARTHUR D. POTTER

REPORTS FILED ON LOBBY FEES

Additional Returns Made by Counsel Appearing Before Legislature

B. Loring Young, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, received \$1000 from the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, as legislative counsel in connection with bills relating to taxation of business corporations, workmen's compensation, and labor and industry. Mr. Young's return was made to the Secretary of State's office today under the lobby act.

Seven returns were filed today, May 28. The New England Drug Manufacturers' Association paid R. J. Cram \$250 for legislative services with regard to various bills before the Committee on Public Health.

Additional returns filed with the Massachusetts Secretary of State under the Lobby Act include the following:

The Boston & Maine Railroad paid \$4000 to James B. Brown for services as legislative counsel and agent.

The Garage Owners' Protective Association paid \$1000 to Warren Garton, sixth district director, comprising Boston proper, South Boston and Woodbourne, stated that clubs in her district had made gifts to various causes amounting to \$70,644.39. Of this amount \$2085.50 had been paid in scholarships; \$40,641.36 for education; \$33,958.50 for education; \$4180 for war veterans; \$44.03 for Christmas funds.

The South Bay Sorosis, a small club with only 50-cent dues, recently visited a children's institution and offered its services, saying: "We have no money, is there anything we can do?" The institution was deeply touched and said: "We need sewing." The women took home and completed 20 nightgowns and 10 dressing gowns for children, making the buttonholes works of art. Mrs. Watson said, and added: "The South Bay Sorosis is a service in the name of humanity."

The Prudential Insurance Company of America paid \$1000 to Burdett Wardwell & McLeod for appearing on matters affecting the interests of life insurance companies.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Association paid \$1000 to George L. Barnes for his legislative work in connection with bill affecting fire insurance companies. The Boston Board of Fire Underwriters paid Claude L. Allen \$1500 for appearing on "all legislation pertaining to fire insurance."

The Massachusetts Chiropractor's Association paid \$6000 to Willard P. Lombard "for services as legislative counsel in connection with securing passage of law legalizing chiropractic."

The Boston Commercial Motor Vehicle Association, Inc. paid \$500 to Day Baker, and the Motor Coach & Bus Association of New England, \$1000 to Samuel Adams District and 1000 to the Lord's Day League of New England paid Rev. Martin D. Kneeland, its secretary, \$50 for legislative work.

COMMITTEE NAMES SUMMER TEACHERS

Funds Transferred for Land at New Building Sites

Appointment of 143 teachers for Summer Review schools, 101 for Summer Vacation schools and 37 play teachers, occupied much of the time of the Boston School Committee, at its meeting last night. The committee also transferred funds from unexpended balances in some districts for improvements in others. The sum of \$8000 was taken from the Samuel Adams District and \$1000 from the Thomas Gardner District and transferred to the Dudley District in Roxbury for land for a 24-room intermediate school, with combination gymnasium and hall.

From the Thomas Gardner District was taken \$6000, and from the Warren-Bunker Hill District \$1000, the \$7000 thus obtained being transferred for grading, fencing and shrubbery at the new East Boston High School.

The sum of \$14,000 was transferred to the Charles Sumner District in West Roxbury to be used for land, plans and construction of a 12-room addition to the Washington Irving intermediate school building.

Women Writers Take All Prizes of Manuscript Club of Boston

Awards and Reading of Winning Stories, Poems and Essays to Be Held Tonight at Hotel Victoria

Tonight the Manuscript Club of Boston will meet at the Hotel Victoria, for the awarding of prizes and to hear the reading of prize manuscripts in the annual literary contest of the club. Dr. Henry H. Sanderson, president, announces that this year all the prizes have been won by women, though the club includes many men in its membership. Prizes are given in three fields of literature: essays, poems and short stories.

The judges of the essays are Prof. Dallas Lore Sharpe, of Boston University, David Pottinger of the Harvard University Press, and Miss Louise Gurel. The judges of prize stories are John Clair Minot of the Boston Herald, Stewart Beach of the Independent and Mrs. Barton Corneau. The judges of the poems are

Mrs. Henry Hallam Sanderson, Prof. Earl Marlatt of Boston University and Leighton Rollins of the Repertory Theater.

Winners of prizes and their winning manuscripts are as follows: short stories—first, Ramona Graham Cook, "Love in a Dictionary"; second, Ada Borden Stevens, "Fire and Smoke"; third, Mary Lincoln Orr, "Irreparable."

Poems—first, Alice C. Hyde, "Imaginations"; second, Marjory Medary, "Sea Challenge"; third, Harriette Evans Murray, "If Today Had No Tomorrow."

MASSACHUSETTS WOMEN'S CLUBS OPEN SESSIONS

Annual Meeting Is Called to Order and Address of President Is Made

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 17 (Special)—When Mrs. Arthur Devenis Potter, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, today called that organization to order for its annual meeting, several hundred women, representing almost every city and town in the State, were in their places in the large convention hall of the New Ocean House.

Delegates and visitors continued to arrive during the afternoon. By tomorrow morning it is expected that fully 800 will be in attendance. The convention opened with the singing of "America, the Beautiful," followed by the salute to the flag. In her address of welcome Mrs. Potter passed over the many accomplishments, some of them notable, by club women of the State during the year since the last convention, and as local clubs, emphasizing the broader purpose of club activities.

Through United Action "The realization is growing upon us that it will be through united and organized actions that the women of the present time are going to solve the problems that touch them," Mrs. Potter said. "We are learning the larger loyalty and taking an interest in everything that enables us to see beyond the moment in dealing with human ideals and national policies. We are learning that knowledge about life is one thing, and that effective occupation of a place in life is another."

"It is not whether we shall work, but how we shall work. Club women of today will not stand still and let life run over them. Club life helps them to keep up with, and sometimes ahead of, the times. In adapting themselves to their own daily work and everyday environment, then, relating their work to the world, club women are coming to a greater understanding of federation purposes and ideals."

Proceeding to the reports of officers, Mrs. Carl L. Watson of Boston, sixth district director, comprising Boston proper, South Boston and Woodbourne, stated that clubs in her district had made gifts to various causes amounting to \$70,644.39. Of this amount \$2085.50 had been paid in scholarships; \$40,641.36 for education; \$33,958.50 for education; \$4180 for war veterans; \$44.03 for Christmas funds.

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FIRE PREVENTION METHODS DISCUSSED

The development of more effective fire prevention methods and regulations providing for the safety in using and storing inflammable material, were discussed by city officials throughout Massachusetts as well as others having an interest in these problems, at a conference and luncheon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce today, under the auspices of the National Fire Protection Association.

Reports on the nation-wide campaign for fire prevention and co-operation with city authorities throughout the country were made. Conditions throughout New England showed a loss of more than \$20,000,000 by fire last year, was said. Marked decreases in fire losses were reported in several New England cities where the association's representatives have worked with the aid of city engineers.

This evening's musicale is to be of especial interest to members, as it contains numbers by the federation orchestra, organized in January, and conducted by Miss Ethel Leskina, composer, pianist, and conductor. The program includes the overture to Oberon, Les Preludes by Liszt, and Marche Slave by Tchaikovsky.

A chorus of 250 voices, organized last year, is to sing, conducted by Arthur B. Keene. The chorus includes choral societies of Reading, Swampscott, Medford, Brockton, Manchester, Melrose, Danvers, and Lowell. Wellington Smith, baritone, will be the soloist.

The convention will continue through tomorrow, closing at noon on Thursday.

COMMERCE CHAMBER ELECTS DIRECTORS

Eight directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce were elected to that position for a term of three years at the annual meeting today. In addition, two others were elected for one year. This election builds up the personnel, taking the place of those whose terms expire. The new board will hold a joint meeting in the near future for election of a president and other officers.

Those elected for three years are: Robert D. Brewer, Walter S. Bucklin, Edwin C. Johnson, George B.

Ritz-Carlton Strikes New Note Among Latest Hotels of Boston

Continental Flavor Tempered to Meet New England Requirements—Luncheon to Press, Official Dinner Tonight, Public Opening Tomorrow

Its strongly continental flavor tempered to meet the requirements of a New England hotel in taste, and commanding one of the chiefest among choice Boston sites, the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, 15 stories high and superbly appointed, will be opened formally to the public at 7 p. m. tomorrow. Thereafter, for a fortnight, public inspections will be possible daily, under guidance, from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m.

This noon, Albert Keller, managing director of the Ritz hotels in America, bade newspaper men of the city to lunch with him that they might thereafter be afforded complete inspection of the hotel.

Tonight Mr. Keller and his associates will entertain at dinner a considerable company of representatives of city, State and Nation, among them Governor Fuller, Lieut.-Gov. Frank C. Allen, Wellington Wells, president of the Senate; Mayor Nichols, James E. Walker, Mayor of New York; George McAneny, president of the Ritz-Carlton in Boston, and others.

The luncheon today was given in the special dining room on the second floor, a room Colonial in an influence dictated chiefly by the use of a beautiful wood-blocked paper made from an Alaskan-Lorraine design some 200 years old, in which there occur colonial scenes, notably views of the early port of Boston.

Windows Have Varied Vistas

From all the windows of the hotel matchless and varied vistas are had of Boston and its environs. The sweep of the Charles River Basin, the now freshening, flower-studded green of the Public Garden, the lift of Beacon Hill, the crested heights of downtown buildings all help make a pattern of the city at once different and fascinatingly observable.

The main floor is bright with Moroccan red leather furniture, cool with parchment walls, elegant with the soft grey and grey, the bleeding blues and greens of lovely rugs. A Georgian lounge has a mantel and fireplace of Hauteville marble and is empaneled between two windows above one of several desks is a portrait of an officer to George III. Three elevators, middle green and toned gold, are sufficient for the bank. The curving staircase, with suave and elegant modelling in ivory to tone the gleaming rose marble of pillars and iron work makes another approach to the second floor where the main dining room, the exquisite Carlu room, the banquet room and several more informal rooms are set.

The main dining room is done in Bavarian blue and silver leaf, with the darker blue in chandeliers and glass service to lighten what might be its frivolous toning. The room is wood paneled and there are fluted pilasters and a slightly carved ceiling. From this room the vista is of the Public Garden.

Room With No Angles

Likewise on this floor there is a lounge, in the Colonial manner, capriciously suggestive of one of the late eighteenth century rooms in the new American wing at the Metropolitan Museum. The walls of the lounge are covered in silver paper overlaid with a lacquer red design. A series of decorative mirrors and a collection of Japanese prints make it charming and restful.

The Carlu room, designed under the supervision of M. Jacques Carlu and Madame Natacha Carlu, doing

completely away with corners and angles, is in the best manner of modern decorative mural, witty and charming in its subject matter, exquisitely conceived and skilfully wrought. It adjoins a tearoom in more conventional rose and gold.

All rooms above the second floor are given to guest purposes. Suites of two, three, four and five rooms are individually designed and successfully elude the banes of modern hotel standardization. Soundproof steel walls are often tinted rather than papered. In the corridors an ivory parchment glazed paper, with design of a whimsical Orient touched on with slender brushings in jade green match the serene note of emerald glass door knobs. A system of lights at each hotel states the guest's requirement of service. An especial key inserted in a lock, extinguishes the light when the service is complete. Thick rugs, gentle rose, topaz and jade obliterate all sound.

Fireplace in Each Room

Each guest living room is equipped with a fireplace, faced either with antique Dutch tile, Colonial brick or black slate. From France and England have been selected for motifs of the fireplace, the lamp, the rug, the lacquered furniture and accessories. The fireplace is not far from one whose furniture has been forested by Duncan Phyfe.

On the top floor there is a special dining room, the Italian manner, with vaulted ceiling and plastered walls, for private parties. A roof-garden of especial care, overlooking the "pent-house" effect and providing a surpassing view of Greater Boston, and a blue and silver lounge, completes the utilization of this elevation.

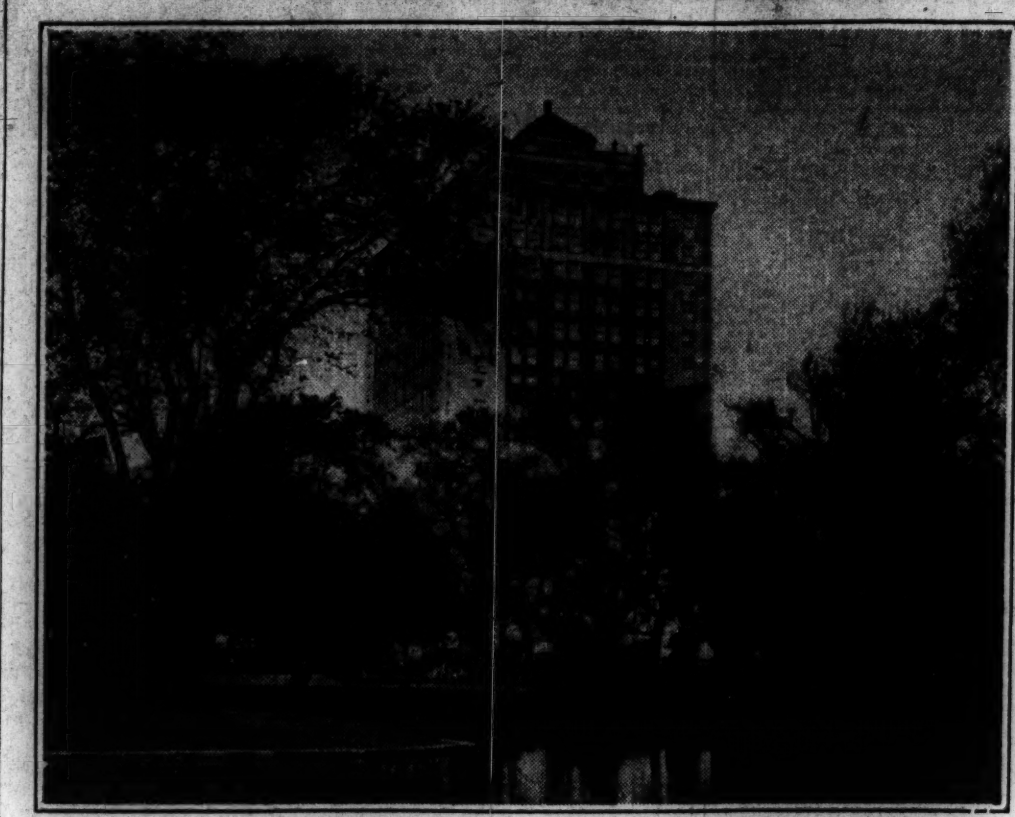
The pinnacle of the structure is dominated by a faceted green glass octagon. Within it a lamp. And tonight, as the hour approaches for the inaugural dinner, the lamp will be lit and set in revolution, so that thenceforward Boston may be guided to a view of its newest hotel by this contribution of pictorial beauty to the far horizons of the neighborhood it dominates.

An Interior View



ONE OF THE RITZ-CARLTON'S NOOKS

View of the Ritz-Carlton From Public Garden



AN IDEAL SETTING FOR BOSTON'S LATEST HOTEL

MAY DAY CEREMONY HELD AT WHEATON

Miss Ruth Holder Chosen by the Senior Class as Queen

NORTON, Mass., May 17 (Special).—May Day dawned at Wheaton early this morning, to the surprise of the student body. Heralds, blowing bugles, at 6 o'clock awoke them, and they hastened to the center of the campus where a throne and may-poles had been placed, ready for the ceremony.

Ruth Holder '29 of Swampscott, president of the Sophomore class, had been chosen a queen in secret election by the Senior class. A procession proceeded from the interior of the library, led by three heralds, Emily Blaisdell '27, Newton; Mar-

RAIL AND WATER CARRIERS ARGUE TRANSFER COSTS

B. & M. Asks M. & M. to Pay All Charges on Freight From Dock to Train

Introduction of many side issues relative to Boston & Maine Railroad operation charges, profits and customs were features of the testimony and cross examination at the continuation of the hearing today before Interstate Commerce Commission, on John McChesney, examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, on the petition of the B. & M. to substitute truck delivery for harbor light-erage in the interchange of through freight at Mystic Wharf.

The case came before the I. C. C. because disagreement over methods of handling had caused the carriers to seek abolishment of the through rate, with meant greater expense to the shippers.

Proposer of Plan

Mr. Hardy admitted that he was the father of the plan of substituting trucks for lighters as being more economical and quicker. He also admitted that he was treasurer of the Boston & Maine Transportation Company, a subsidiary of the railroad which engages in trucking.

Mr. Cole sought to amend the complaint originally made by the Boston & Maine today to provide for any other dock that the Merchants & Miners might acquire, but objection was raised by Mr. Brown and the attempted amendment was overruled. Mr. Cole, however, said that he saw no reason why they could not show the practicability of the Merchants & Miners securing another pier.

Mr. Hardy testified that it was easy to obtain waterfront property in Boston, which, he said, was at a discount. The Boston & Maine would rent or sell the pier No. 42, known as Hoosac Dock, Charlestown, he said, if it could get its price.

Much time was given to the figures covering the expense of handling freight interchanged between the rail and water carrier, and also to the estimated saving by the substitution of trucks for lighters. The cross-examination also went into details of methods used in reaching the figures submitted in the evidence. It was made plain that the railroad wanted the M. & M. to bear the entire cost of trucking whereas the B. & M. now pays 60 per cent, having assumed that proportion voluntarily as of Jan. 1, 1925, the previous plan having been to divide the cost equally between the rail and water carriers.

Larger Returns Cited

If trucks were used instead of lighters they would go mostly by way of Atlantic Avenue which is already well filled with vehicles during business hours. It was brought out, if the B. & M. received the same rate from the M. & M. freight as it got from the American-Hawaiian Line and the Luckenbach Line freight, the railroad would have received \$200,000 more income last year than it did, it was brought out.

Attention was called to the charge in handling freight from these two steamship lines about a month ago, previous to which time this procedure was followed with the I. C. C.

The change referred to was in the fact that steamers of these lines having a regular berth at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, now go to Mystic Dock, Charlestown, in addition to Commonwealth Pier, picking up B. & M. as well as local freight at that terminal.

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence).—The annual run of the salmon has begun and thousands of fishermen have obtained their licenses for the season ending Nov. 1, next. The early run is mostly Chinook, with sockeye salmon coming in July, and the humpbacks in August. Puget Sound, the waters around the San Juan Islands and Cape Flattery are just now yielding their catches. Early in July the Alaskan fishermen will depart. About 250 boats are at present estimated to be fishing for Chinooks. This is a hump-back year and preparations are being made to take advantage of the expected big runs.

According to figures recently announced by the bureau of fisheries, Department of Commerce, the pack of salmon last year caught in Alaskan waters was 6,552,583 cases (319,282,226 pounds) as against 4,459,937 cases (214,076,376 pounds) in 1925. The total of mild cured salmon was 4,569,600 pounds; frozen salmon, 3,769,645 pounds, and salmon sold fresh, pickled, dried, smoked and dry salted, 5,764,580 pounds.

Girls to Present "Hamlet" Parody

Y. W. C. A. Vaudeville Show Will Include Old Songs and Monologues

A parody on Hamlet, presented with an all-girl cast, is a feature of the annual vaudeville show to be given tonight by girls of the Berkeley Street residence of the Boston Y. W. C. A.

Arranged by the girls, the parody

"Alas, Poor Yorick!"



Scene From "The Passing of Time," a Parody on "Hamlet," to be Presented as One of the Acts in the Annual Y. W. C. A. Vaudeville Show at 40 Berkeley Street. Left to Right, Miss Katherine Beans, Miss Clarice Reid and Miss Dorothy Peet.

cast includes most of the characters of Shakespeare's drama. In the cast are: Miss Leona Hill, Miss Katherine Beans, Miss Helen Saxena, Miss Alice Powers, Miss Dorothy Dinmore, Miss Inez Ranger, Miss Dorothy Peet, Miss Ruth Carter, Miss Eleanor Dimick, Miss Ethel Maitland and Miss Pamela Allen.

"The Passing of Time," a group of old-fashioned songs by girls in costumes of their mothers' day, will be another of the features. Other scenes will include a comedy, "The Country Store," dances, monologues and musical numbers.

The production is under the supervision of Miss Margaret R. Miliken, director of the residence, and is being costumed and staged by the girls. Proceeds will be used to send delegates from the residence to the summer Y. W. C. A. conferences at Camp Maqua and Silver Lake.

HOLIDAY MARKED BY NORWEGIANS

"Norge Frihedag," the Norwegian Independence Day, was observed in Boston today with informal ceremonies on Commonwealth Avenue at Charlesgate East where a group of Norwegian citizens of Boston, representing the joint Norwegian societies, placed wreaths and flags on the statue of Lief Ericson as a tribute to their former countryman, whom they credit as the discoverer of America.

At least 1000 Norwegians in Greater Boston are expected to join in the formal observance of Norway's Independence Day anniversary at Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building, this evening. William S. Youngman, State Treasurer, will be the principal speaker. Harold Bernsten, president of the Norwegian-American Soccer Association, will deliver an address of welcome and will introduce the guest of honor.

In addition to other brief addresses there will be a program of Norwegian folk songs and dancing. The following organizations will be represented: The Norwegian Day celebration; Den Norske Forening av Boston; Foreningen Norumbega, Sonner av Norge and the Norwegian-American Soccer Association.

SUNDAY TENNIS OPPOSED

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence).—Opposition to the opening of tennis courts in Stanley Park on Sunday was unanimously expressed at a recent meeting of the United Church Ministerial Association and a delegation was appointed to interview the members of the parks board in regard to the matter. The social service committee of the Vancouver Presbytery has also passed a resolution expressing its opposition and will join with the United Church in objecting to Sunday tennis. Similar action has been taken by the Vancouver branch of the Lord's Day Alliance.

SUNDAY SPORTS FOR PAY OPPOSED BY CONFERENCE

State Congregationalists Call on Governor Fuller to Refuse All Demands

WORCESTER, Mass., May 17 (AP).—Opposition to the commercializing of Sunday sports was voiced in resolutions passed today by the delegates to the 125th annual meeting of the Massachusetts Congregational Conference in Old South Church. It was voted that Governor Fuller and members of the Legislature be called upon to refuse the demands of the delegates to substitute sport, work and profit for the religious influences in this State.

It was also voted as the sentiment of the conference that the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment are being as reasonably enforced as any other laws are and that the churches should bring all possible legitimate influences to bear upon the local authorities to see that the law is further enforced.

The Anti-Saloon League was commended for its support and the churches were asked to give financial aid in the work of the state organization. Attorney-General Reading was commended in a resolution passed for his attitude relative to the enforcement of laws.

In an address to the delegates Alden G. Alley, professor of international law at the New Jersey Law School, said that "our failure up to date to find any effective way of co-operating with the other nations in their attempts to team up together for peace has produced a more unfriendly attitude toward our country at this time than I have ever experienced in the many years that I have been traveling abroad."

The Rev. Dr. Francis A. Poole of Weymouth, speaking for the Boston Seaman's Friend Society, reported a recommendation from the executive committee that representatives of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society, Inc., who attend the convention of

FORESTRY LEADERS TO ADDRESS MEETING

Vermont Association to Hold Annual Session

RUTLAND, Vt., May 17 (Special).—The second annual meeting of the Vermont Forestry Association will be held at Long Trail Lodge in Sherburne Pass, nine miles east of here, on Saturday, May 28. Prof. K. R. B. Flint of Norwich University, president of the association, has announced that two of the leading men in forestry work in Massachusetts and Connecticut will address the association. They are Prof. Richard T. Fisher, director of the Harvard Forest School and P. L. Buttrick of the Connecticut Forestry Association.

Mr. Buttrick will speak on "Forestry and the Highway Problem." Professor Fisher's subject will be, "Private Forestry and the Future Lumber Supply." Other addresses will be made by Wallace H. Gilpin, State Senator, chairman of the new Vermont Commission on Conservation and Development, who will talk on "Vermont—What of Her Future?" and by Robert M. Ross, State Forest Commissioner, who will discuss "Forestry Progress in Vermont."

An inspection of the Rutland city forest will be made after the meeting.

GREAT STORAGE PLANT PROPOSED

B. & M. May Erect \$5,000,000 Building in Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 17 (AP).—A large fruit, produce and meat building, calling for the reallocation and change in grade of tracks and the expenditure of approximately \$5,000,000 is being planned for this city by the Boston & Maine Railroad.

The produce men of Springfield have been approached by railroad officials and have signified their willingness to participate if the project can be financed.

The Boston & Maine owns a large tract of land between Columbus Avenue and the Connecticut River known as Hampden Park. The railroad tracks at present run beside Columbus Avenue. Present plans call for relocating the tracks farther to the west and nearer the river.

Between the new tracks and the avenue, it is planned to place the produce building which will contain all the houses now located on Lyman Street. George Hannauer, president of the Boston & Maine, has been in Springfield discussing the project with produce men.

S. A. R. SPEAKER NAMED

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 17 (Special).—Seth Pomeroy Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, has secured Joseph T. Cushman of the National Security League of New York to deliver an address on "The Menace of Radicalism," in the Northampton High School hall, Friday evening.

NORTH BENNET STREET SCHOOL SHOWS RESULTS

Fine Work of Industrial Institution Reflected in Exhibition

The varied achievements of the 160 activities carried on by the North Bennet Street Industrial School during the last year have been gathered together in an exhibition in the Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street, which opened this afternoon and will continue through May 22, daily from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Many processes taught at the school are shown in working exhibits, such as watch-repairing, clay modeling, wood carving, lighting fixtures, needlework, spinning and weaving. A special feature is the display of products of the lighting fixture industry. This work, done on a co-operative school basis by high school boys, is attracting widespread attention among educators, architects and decorators for its practical value in training boys, and for the excellence of the product turned out.

The Copper Hill homespun, for which the school is noted, is shown in all its processes from the spinning of the raw wool to the weaving of the finished product.

The carpentry class this winter dealt with actual building problems in full size, and there are on view many interesting details of completed work.

The work of Social Service House holds its usual important place in the year's exhibition. There will be dancing exhibitions from time to time, and the Social Service House orchestra will furnish music.

Regular courses in training caddies have been given at the school and models at its caddy camp may be seen in detail.

The least tangible results of the school are portrayed by means of charts which line the walls of the hall. One of the feature demonstrations will be given by children in the habit-training class—an educational experiment conducted by the school for very young children, as a part of its policy always to carry forward pioneer methods in education.

Henry L. Shattuck is president of this institution, which has been one of interest in Boston for more than 46 years; Henry V. Greenough, James P. Munroe, and Miss Mary E. Williams are vice-presidents; Russell G. Fessenden is treasurer, Francis G. Greenwell is clerk, and George C. Greener is director.

FEDERAL MINING DIVIDENDS

Directors of the Federal Mining & Smelting Company have rescinded the policy of paying out half of each year's dividends on the common stock. This action is expected to terminate litigation in Delaware courts, which was brought by the stockholders who contended that dividends on the common should be omitted until a reserve had been accumulated.

B. & M. TO OPEN NEW MILE LINE

Improvements in Freight and Passenger Traffic Will Be Afforded

The first new main line trackage built by the Boston & Maine Railroad in many years will be placed in commission next Sunday, when passenger trains of the Southern division entering and leaving the North Station will operate over the embankment and bridge, the construction of which has been watched by Boston commuters for the last year.

This new line, a mile long, extending from Washington Street, Somerville (Mystic Junction), to join the main line trackage of the Fitchburg division about half a mile outside the North Station, will make possible the ultimate concentration of the Boston & Maine's modernized freight terminals on the East Cambridge side, expediting freight movements in and out of Boston, and preventing interference with passenger trains.

Over the new line will travel the through passenger trains to and from Montreal, excepting those via the Rutland Railroad, together with other trains to New Hampshire points, excepting those via Keene, Portsmouth and Dover, as well as service between Boston and Lowell, Woburn, Winchester and Stoneham. The improved arrangement eliminates service at the East Cambridge and Prospect Hill stations, discontinuance of which has been approved by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities.

This new double track line and steel bridge were built at a cost of \$400,000. It represents the first new main line trackage built by the railroad in Greater Boston since the consolidation as one operating entity through the North Station in 1892 of the four railroads entering Boston from the north, east, and west. A thousand carloads of earth were required to complete the fill. The steel bridge, a two-span, double track structure of through truss and plate girder type, cost \$153,000. This bridge brings Boston & Maine passenger trains over the freight tracks used by the Grand Junction Railway.

Although the new embankment is as much as 15 feet above the former level, it is exactly the same grade as the present Southern

Division main line. To many commuters, seeing the 13-foot fall from car windows, this has seemed to involve a steeper grade, but Boston & Maine officials say that the grade is identical on each track. Trains using the new line will operate on the same schedules as are used at present.

NEW RAILWAY CARS MARK ANNIVERSARY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 17.—The fifty-fifth anniversary of the driving of the last spike in the first transcontinental railroad of the United States was commemorated quietly by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company with the inauguration of new equipment, costing \$3,000,000.

The gold spike was driven at Promontory Point, Utah, on May 10, 1869, and on the same day of the present year 57 new railway cars, incorporating the most modern type of luxurious construction, were placed in service in the San Francisco-Overland Limited between San Francisco and Chicago. F. S. McGinnis, passenger traffic manager, has just announced. This train connects New York with San Francisco in a run of 83 hours, as compared with 480 hours over the same route when the steam railroad first displaced stage coaches.

TOWN PLANNING AT COAST

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence).—The town planning movement is beginning to make real progress in British Columbia now after some years of slow progress. Provincial legislation designed to guide the development of cities along the best lines is being brought into effect in many places. Following the appointment of a town planning board in Vancouver, Victoria is adopting a similar system under strict civic regulation. These measures will affect the future character of the leading cities of the Province greatly during the next few years as building and growth in population are becoming more and more marked.

TINTED LOCOMOTIVES SHOWN

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO.—The George Washington, one of 20 locomotives named after presidents of the United States by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has been on display at the Grand Central Station here so Chicagoans could view a new type of engine decorated in colors to harmonize with their trains.

garet Loer '28, Indianapolis, Ind.; and Frances Layne '29, East Orange, N. J.

Between the double line of seniors, clad in bright dresses, came the "Spirit of Spring" and her four daughters: Marion Dewey '28, Framingham; Doris Latimer '27, Springfield; Edith Koch '28, Arlington, N. J.; Evelyn Peakes '29, Newton; Barbara Farnum '30, Newtonville. Following her, the "Spirit of Wheaton" came, with her attendants: Mildred Sutherland '27, Brunswick, Me., president of College Government Association; Mary Ronald '27, Exeter, N. H.; Elizabeth Hurd '28, Indianapolis, Ind.; Grace Jones '29, Moorestown, N. J.; and Mary Bleuler '30, South Bend, Ind.

The May Queen came last of all, accompanied by the maids of honor, Mary Merrill '29, Skowhegan, Me., and Adelle Adlard '29, Oronochee. The court jester was Anna Starling '30, Dover, Del., and the Virtues, Honor, Marie E. Jensen '27, Worcester, Simplicity, Charlotte Tasker '27, Portsmouth, N. H.; Loyalty, Elizabeth Hutchinson '27, Pepperell; Beauty, Louise Taylor '27, Malden; Kindness, Lois Howell '27, Scituate, Pa.; Wisdom, Ruth Hamblen '27, Woodford, Me. The pages were: Jane Bowman '29, Belvidere, Pa.; Laura McKown '29, Southport, Me.; Ruth Norton '29, Portsmouth, N. H.; and Marion Strobe '29, Marblehead.

The May day song was written by Dorothy Sayre '27, Gloverville, N. Y.

SALMON INDUSTRY READY FOR BIG RUN

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence).—The annual run of the salmon has begun and thousands of fishermen have obtained their licenses for the season ending Nov. 1, next. The early run is mostly Chinook, with sockeye salmon coming in July, and the humpbacks in August. Puget Sound, the waters around the San Juan Islands and Cape Flattery are just now yielding their catches. Early in July the Alaskan fishermen will depart. About 250 boats are at present estimated to be fishing for Chinooks. This is a hump-back year and preparations are being made to take advantage of the expected big runs.

According to figures recently announced by the bureau of fisheries, Department of Commerce, the pack of salmon last year caught in Alaskan waters was 6,552,583 cases (319,282,226 pounds) as against 4,459,937 cases (214,076,376 pounds) in 1925. The total of mild cured salmon was 4,569,600 pounds; frozen salmon, 3,769,645 pounds, and salmon sold fresh, pickled, dried, smoked and dry salted, 5,764,580 pounds.

THE SHEPARD STORES

Printed Silk Crepe
1.69 a yard

Exceptionally good quality adds to the appeal of this smart silk crepe. Small and medium patterns—emphasized by the mode—on contrasting backgrounds. An extraordinarily attractive value. 39 inches wide.

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Printed Voiles
79c a yard

A two-ply voile, sheer and firm at the same time, printed charmingly against light and medium backgrounds. All the newest color combinations and designs are included. The ideal fabric for cool summer afternoon frocks. 39 inches wide.

Wash Goods Store—Second Floor

The Shepard Stores
BOSTON

SEE THE FABRIC EXPOSITION
IN OUR WINTER STREET
WINDOWS

Uncolored Facts of Economic Effect of Prohibition Basis of Feldman Report

(Continued from Page 1)

of inquiry. The topics here deal with the more vital experience of industry resulting from the restriction of liquor, before prohibition and since.

Have discharges for drunkenness decreased? Have there been fewer employees absent after pay days? Has labor turnover due to drink diminished? Has prohibition minimized the occurrence of industrial accidents due to drink? Has prohibition had any observed effect on the productivity of the workers? The facts and observations of the outstanding industrial plants, made available through personnel directors and others on the firing line of industry, are summarized in half a dozen significant articles. A special article deals with the changes observed in the relations of salesmen to customers, as observed by seventy-five outstanding sales managers.

On these subjects reliance was placed not alone on these questionnaires from employers, but on the observations and experience of others in authority to advise. For example, to make sure of getting all the information possible about the relation of drunkenness to industrial accidents, every workman's compensation commission or accident board in the country, federal or state, was communicated with, as well as several of the larger companies writing employers' liability insurance.

Testimony of 1000 Industrial Insurance Agents

The attempt to get an intimate picture of the way that prohibition was affecting the lives of the wage earners was singularly fortunate in obtaining the co-operation of three of the largest insurance companies writing industrial insurance policies. An investigation of prohibition has never before received such co-operation. One of the companies sent out a questionnaire to all the agents who had been in its employ since 1914, and obtained 520 replies, all of which became the property of this survey.

In the case of the other two companies, the information was obtained directly through the branch managers located all over the country, who in turn discussed the questionnaire at regular meetings of the agents, taking a viva voce vote on each question, or getting information through personal interviews with the agents. Anywhere from 50 to 1000 industrial insurance agents from all over the country participated in this part of the survey.

Present-Day Prosperity and Prohibition

What is the relation between prohibition and the increased purchasing power and widespread industrial prosperity? An attempt was made to determine the extent to which prohibition may be credited with some of the economic results observed. Among factors studied were the changes in the consumption of certain comforts and luxuries, such as automobiles, radios, commercial recreation, and the like, and the rate of increase in thrift and insurance. As part of the consideration of thrift, a questionnaire was addressed to some of the leading savings institutions in the country.

Observed Economic Effects on the Welfare of Women and Children
Aside from the replies already mentioned of employers, insurance agents, and others to a series of questionnaires, all of the officials in federal and state bureaus administering laws for the protection of women or children were consulted. Their observations and those of others are used as the basis for an article concerning the effects of prohibition on the economic conditions of women, children, and the family.

Has Prohibition Decreased Expenditures for Charity?

The rather scant information available concerning overindulgence in liquor as a factor in expenditures for charity has been brought together in another article.

What of the Breweries, Brewery Workers and Bartenders?
A questionnaire addressed to seventy-five of the leading brewers of the country, another questionnaire to about fifty of the locals of brewery workmen, and a similar investigation of the effects on the occupation of bartending, form the basis of two articles on these interesting economic aspects of prohibition.

Real Estate Values, City Conventions and Hotel Prosperity

To determine what has been the effect of prohibition on hotel business, on the number of conventions attracted by representative cities and on real-estate values of streets in former tavern districts had been located, letters were written to hundreds of persons in touch with the facts. Interesting comparisons of conditions result from the information obtained.

Testimony of Mayors in Small Towns

It has been stated that the issue of prohibition is likely to be settled by the verdict of the small towns. With the co-operation of the American City, the chief municipal publication circulating among officials in such towns, a questionnaire was addressed to mayors in communities of from 10,000 to 40,000 population, in states that did not have prohibition before the Eighteenth Amendment. Replies were received from

fifty mayors, and, in conjunction with the American City, the significant conclusions summarized.

Have Automobile Accidents Due to Intoxication Increased or Decreased?
Whether the known increase in motor accidents has been accompanied by an increase in the proportion of cases in which drunkenness was involved is a most pertinent inquiry. The information on this is meager, but the results obtained and embodied in one of the articles of the series should throw some light on this grave issue.

Crime and Prohibition

Crime has been included in this series because it is decidedly an economic problem, as well as a legal and social one. Whether crime has been increasing or decreasing, and the share which prohibition may have had in any change observed, is a man's-size problem which one of the articles in the series bravely, and it is hoped informally, undertakes to illumine.

Perils of the Questionnaire Method of Collecting Facts

Anyone who makes a study of a contentious issue by means of questionnaires at once lays himself open to a threefold attack. It may be alleged that the people to whom the questionnaire was addressed were hand-picked for the purpose of bolstering a side. If this fails, it may be claimed that the letter sent, or the questionnaire itself, was framed in such a way as to stimulate answers favorable to a particular point of view. If the mailing list and the questionnaire are both all right, there is still left the opportunity to assert that the answers to the questionnaires were not impartially interpreted and the facts garbled to prove a case.

An instance of such attacks in the field of prohibition survey is that leveled against a well-known industrial magazine which has been active in compiling statements from prominent persons as to the benefits of prohibition.

The writer has done everything possible to avoid any basis for criticism on the grounds mentioned. If we shall now go into detail to indicate by one example how the most important of the surveys was made—that of the experience of industrial firms—it is because in this era of prohibition propaganda such an explanation is indispensable in asking the reader's confidence.

How the List of Concerns Was Drawn Up

In preparing the list of companies to which the questionnaire was to be sent, the purpose was to include as many as possible which had established employment departments, since such concerns were most likely to have employment records. The best, and at the same time most representative, list available was that of the American Management Association, because it includes hundreds of employment supervisors and production managers.

To fill out the list with a larger representation from the middle West and far West, the writer sent letters to the secretaries of the chambers of commerce of the principal industrial cities, such as Detroit, St. Louis, Grand Rapids, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Los Angeles, San Francisco, etc., as well as Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Syracuse, and others in the East, requesting them to give the writer a selected list of the largest and most representative firms.

The list was further supplemented to some extent geographically by selections from the directory of the National Metal Trades Association, the Taylor Society, and in other ways. In the case of the railroads, about fifty with the largest mileage were selected. A list of coal mines was obtained from the associations of mine operators in the various districts, along with a hundred names suggested by Coal Mine Management.

From the annual report of the American Electric Railway Association, about seventy-five names were selected of street railway companies throughout the country. The writer made every effort to get a thoroughly representative list industrially and geographically, giving preference only to firms in cities formerly wet. Of the 1200 or more concerns addressed, the attitude of prohibition on the part of the company or of its principal officers was not given any consideration at all, and was known in only two instances.

About 80 per cent of the information comes from states having no state-wide restrictive legislation before national prohibition came into force. Concerns in New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Ohio account for well over half the replies, and considerable number come from Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and California, in the order named. The replies from states dry before national prohibition are comparatively few and scattered, but their experience has not been disregarded, since some dry states were so close to wet states that their restrictions did not really matter.

The employees in the concerns returning questionnaires numbered more than 900,000, of which a little less than 80 per cent were male. Including the concerns visited by the writer personally, over 1,250,000 employees were on the pay roll of the concerns whose experience has been summarized.

The Letter and the Questionnaire

In order to eliminate all suggestion of the answer expected, and to get as unbiased a reply as possible, the letter and the questionnaire were most carefully constructed. The letterhead on which the letter

was sent was the writer's own stationery, containing only the name of Dartmouth College and the author's title. The letter and questionnaire were sent to a score of university professors in various departments of statistics, government and social sciences, asking for corrections and suggestions. As sent to the mailing list, the letter read as follows:

THE AMOS TUCK SCHOOL
OF ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
HANOVER, N. H.
P. O. Box 602

October 16, 1926

Gentlemen:

I am making an impartial study of the economic and industrial effects of prohibition, and am very anxious to get your unbiased observations in this field, irrespective of what your personal attitude may be toward the Eighteenth Amendment. Your company may not have kept such records as those called for in the attached questionnaire, but your observation of conditions, nevertheless, will be of much value.

You will find it possible to answer the questionnaire in five minutes, if that is all that you can spare. On the other hand, if you are particularly interested in this subject or impressed, as many are, with its great importance, I shall appreciate any information or advice you may be able to send me with regard to it. But please do not neglect to reply, as you are one of several executives upon whose observations we are depending. This is not merely a study of myself as making, but is also in behalf of two projected investigations by impartial authorities, whose plans at present are confidential.

The information collected from the various executives will be compiled and published in the press a few weeks hence, as the observations of leading industries in the country. You need not fear, however, that your name or that of your company will become public in case you wish it otherwise. If you put a little check mark in the appropriate place in the questionnaire, it will be kept in complete confidence.

Please let me hear from you.

Yours very sincerely,

Herman Feldman

The questionnaire is shown in the illustration at the bottom* of this page.

The careful attention to the planning of the questionnaire brought its reward in numerous comments to its impartial character. One happened to fall into the hands of Roger W. Babson who, unsolicited, wrote the author as follows: "Your questionnaire, in my opinion, covers the entire ground adequately and from angles which have not before been emphasized in the study of this subject. Too often such inquiries serve to conceal more information than they reveal, and if an effort is made to secure detailed information through such methods, the set of questions is generally too involved and intricate for the average person receiving it to bother with."

One of the difficulties eliminated was that of deciding definitely to what category of replies an answer belongs, since the person replying must check one of several statements which pin him down to a definite answer.

Frank Replies Submitted by the Industrialists

A feature making for frankness was the promise to keep all information confidential if that was desired. We regret not being able to publish more names of concerns replying, but had we made this a condition, we should have had answers of quite a different tenor. Released from the inhibitions which publication of the firm's name would have involved, the replies were genuine in the information and opinions given.

There are some who may, however, feel dubious about any information obtained through questionnaires, on the ground that information about prohibition is bound to be no more than the expression of individual bias on the part of the person replying. We have taken this into account, in both the letter and the questionnaire, and tried to guard against it. Every question is followed by such limiting queries as: "Can you supply statistics that will support your observations as given above?" While this has not solved the problem completely, all possible emphasis was put upon an objective point of view in framing the reply.

That such a point of view was in large measure induced by the precautions taken became more and more evident as the questionnaires were sent in. Many of the executives admitted their bias, and stated that they had made every effort to give facts, not their own prejudices. Aside from such self-conscious answers, the evidence of a desire to be impartial and objective is seen in the nature of the returns. Only a very small proportion voted a straight ticket; that is to say, few answered all questions uniformly, showing, therefore, that there was deliberation behind each reply and consideration of each issue on its merits. That

Copy of Questionnaire Used by Professor Feldman in His Survey

Please answer this questionnaire as far as you can and return to
H. FELDMAN, P. O. Box 406, HANOVER, N. H.

Name of Company _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

Number of persons working _____
Number of employees on payroll _____ Approximate number of males (or per cent) _____

Do you wish this information kept confidential? Check one of the following:
☐ Keep entirely confidential. ☐ Keep part confidential (indicate which part).
☐ You may quote this if you submit copy and secure approval.

What are your rules or established practices (if any) with regard to employees who come to work under the influence of liquor, or who drink during working hours? _____

A. DISCHARGES AND LABOR TURNOVER ON ACCOUNT OF DRUNKENNESS

1. Looking back over the conditions of the past ten or twelve years, has the problem of drunken employees become less serious or more so since prohibition? (Check one of the following):
☐ A marked reduction ☐ A small reduction ☐ No noticeable change
in the number of employees discharged or disciplined for drunkenness.
☐ Conditions worse, with more discharges for drunkenness.

2. Can you supply statistics of discharges for drunkenness that will support your observations as given above? (Perhaps your "dead file" of employees discharged, or some other record would yield valuable facts.) Check one of the following:
☐ I am supplying statistics in columns 1, 2, and 3 in the table on the next page.
☐ I cannot supply the statistics now because not compiled, but we have records that might be worth your going through if you sent a representative.
☐ I cannot supply statistics because _____

3. Have you noticed any changes in the type of labor applying for employment, or in labor turnover, that you would attribute to prohibition? Please comment in outline here and explain more fully, if you care to, in your letter. _____

B. ABSENCES, TARDINESS BECAUSE OF DRUNKENNESS AFTER SUNDAYS OR PAY-DAYS

4. Has the problem of absences or tardiness on Mondays, or after pay-days, been affected by prohibition? Please check one item in each column below:
☐ Situation considerably improved ☐ Situation somewhat improved ☐ Situation worse ☐ No noticeable change
and I attribute this ☐ chiefly to prohibition. ☐ partly to prohibition. ☐ not at all to prohibition.

5. Can you supply statistics of such absences and tardiness which will support your observations as given above? Check one of the following:
☐ I am supplying statistics in columns 8 and 9 on next page of this questionnaire.
☐ I cannot supply the statistics now because not compiled, but we have records that might be worth your going through if you sent a representative.
☐ I cannot supply statistics because _____

C. ACCIDENTS CAUSED BY EXCESSIVE DRINKING

6. Have you observed any change in the character or frequency of accidents in your plant since prohibition? Check one item in each column below:
☐ Large reduction in accidents ☐ Slight reduction in accidents ☐ Increase in accidents ☐ No noticeable change
and I attribute this ☐ chiefly to prohibition. ☐ partly to prohibition. ☐ not at all to prohibition.

7. Can you supply statistics of accidents which will support your observation as given above? Check one of the following:
☐ I am supplying statistics in columns 4 to 7 below.
☐ I have none compiled but the records available may repay further study by your representative.
☐ I cannot supply statistics because _____

D. PRODUCTIVITY AND PROHIBITION

8. Has there been any change in the individual productivity of the worker attributable in whole or in part to prohibition? Check one item in each column below:
☐ Marked increase in productivity ☐ Slight increase ☐ Decrease ☐ No noticeable change
and I attribute this ☐ chiefly to prohibition. ☐ partly to prohibition. ☐ not at all to prohibition.

9. Can you supply comparative statistics covering the period under discussion, or illustrate your answer by statistics? Please comment here and more fully on opposite page.

E. GENERAL ECONOMIC EFFECTS

10. Have you observed any significant changes in the following that you attribute in part to prohibition? Check and comment as indicated.

	Very much affected	Partly affected	Not affected	Comments
Standard of living of worker				
Welfare of employees' wives and children				
Stability of family life				
Drinking of milk by adult workers				
Purchase or building of homes				
Purchase of automobiles, radios, etc.				
Thrift among workers				
Other factors (specify)				

F. STATISTICAL COMPILATION

11. Please fill this out as far as you can. If you wish to express yourself in other terms or use a different type of tabulation, disregard this table. It is only suggestive of the types of statistics which would be useful if they should happen to be available.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	Average no. of employees on payroll	Total no. for all causes	For drunkenness	Total—All Causes	Rate per man-hour	Caused by Intoxication	Rate per man-hour	Rate for company, all causes	Part of rate attributable to Intoxication
Year				Number		Number			
1914									
1915									
1916									
1917									
1918									
1919									
1920									
1921									
1922									
1923									
1924									
1925									
1926									

this attitude was quite general, although not without exception, has been one of the most gratifying aspects of the returns.

Deep Interest of Employers in the Economic Effects of Prohibition
It was also a pleasure to note the marked interest displayed, making it obvious that employers everywhere are eager to compare experience and get enlightenment on the economic and industrial aspects of prohibition. Of the 350 replies received, a large number apologized for not being able to supply information in greater detail. As instances of the many acts of co-operation, one concern asked for 25 questionnaires more, for distribution among the foremen; another had copies made, and sent them to all the branch managers and traveling representatives; a third writes that the personnel director had been assigned the function of making a thorough investigation, in conference with the works managers, superintendents and foremen.

A considerable proportion of the replies were of like tenor, so that the results represent the judgment of a good many officials in the concerns co-operating. In other cases, the individuals filling out the questionnaire took special care to mention their long period of service and their familiarity with employment conditions before prohibition, as well as now.

Most Elaborate Survey of Economic Effect of Prohibition Yet Made
Taking into account the large amount of effort put into the present survey, and the wide range of material obtained, one may be permitted to state that whatever be its merits or defects, it is the only investigation of its kind written since prohibition. Indeed, in comprehensiveness, it compares with the reports prepared on a similar subject in 1897 by the United States Commissioner of Labor. This, however, was at a disadvantage, because few industries at that time had the administrative machinery for keeping in touch with labor conditions as a whole; furthermore, the information obtained in that report was the result of written data alone, as against the observation of conditions first-hand which has been attempted in this study. Finally, the present investigation has the advantage of information based on a longer experience with pre-prohibition conditions and post-prohibition conditions than any as yet published.

What does this elaborate investigation show?
Has prohibition proved a desirable measure for the country from the economic and industrial standpoint, or a detriment?
What have been its chief advantages? What its chief disadvantages?
We shall not attempt to answer the whole question until the concluding article of the series. In the meanwhile we shall take up each of the aspects mentioned, and try to arrive at some conclusion, with regard to them one at a time.

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Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

The Season's Latest Novelties

Special Correspondence
HANDBAGS of leather strands woven on a hand loom are the very latest novelty in London. They made their appearance at the recent British Industries Fair where they aroused a great deal of interest, and a consignment of them, with some other beautiful new goods, was shipped by an enterprising American buyer in time to appear on Fifth Avenue, New York, the week after the fair closed.

This original leather fabric is seen in diagonal stripes showing ombre effects in sunset colorings. A flat pouch bag with alternating stripes in madder-pink and gray set in a beige-covered clasp was lovely. So was a pochette in gold and mauve, the mauve stripe edged with a tiny jacquard pattern in red, which reproduced just the tones seen in the sky when the sun sinks into the west. Bags of the same woven leather in a tiny jade and beige or Neapolitan blue and beige check effect bound with green or blue kid are very smart. Good taste is well shown in one of these new bags in beige diagonally striped with blue.

Covered Clasp
 Though pouches are still used the flat pouch bag predominates. Kid-covered clasps are much in evidence, in high-class goods, in preference to those made of metal. Some beautiful bags, prepared for social functions of the coming season were composed of white kasha with a small pattern in Oriental design and coloring set in clasp covered with pale colored shoe kids.

Pochettes made of striped tweeds, kasha, and of silk are also among the very newest things. The kashas are seen in ombre stripes, one in which mauve predominates broken with a gleam of pale sunset-yellow, the kid binding repeating the note of yellow, was typical. Some handsome bags in shell frames are made of futuristic-patterned kasha in many colors softly blended. These are accompanied by kasha scarves to match.

A delightful bag for the traveler is amusingly called the "alt-down" bag. Although supplied with fittings within, it folds up flat as a wallet to tuck under the arm, but opens out to sit comfortably on the table when its contents are required. The frame also opens out square at the top to give easy access to a passport, purse, and other fittings. This is attractive in hide in beautiful colors, of which cherry and a lovely soft Neapolitan blue are the most popular. It is stylish in black calf which is slightly more glossy than hide and which wears well. Some of the bags in this new shape have the leather carried right over to hide the frame, giving a novel effect.

Quite new, also, is the way in which some of this season's pochettes are finished at the edge with a piping instead of the usual stitching. They are made in black edged with color and in color piped with black. One in black cross-grained leather with a beige kid binding was very smart.

The alliance of black and color is pleasing in other recent models, notably a cyclamen hide pochette with corners of black alligator. Particularly smart was a similar thing all in black with the corners of alligator on calf, and equally so was a flat pouch bag in a black-and-white effect, the frame in black and the bag itself in deep ivory calf with a couple of bands of black calf at the base.

The "Brella" Bag
 The "Brella" bag is an innovation which excited a vast amount of interest at the British Industries Fair. Though only 14 inches in length it holds not only an umbrella but a silk mackintosh. It is provided with an oilskin-lined pocket to contain the latter. A great feature is that the oilskin, which is of a particular kind manufactured in Scotland, remains odorless when the coat is put in wet. In the center of the bag is an oilskin sheath to hold the umbrella and into which it can be slipped still wet after a shower of rain. On one side of the bag itself is a mirror and the other is fitted with a purse. The side gussets are taken right up to the top so that nothing can fall out. This beautiful bag is made in various leathers, morocco, alligator, seal, and python, in nearly a dozen different shades.

Book Bags
 A delightful underarm book bag and pochette combined has a little pocket across each corner on the outside into which a ticket can be slipped when traveling. This forms an ideal bag for the business girl who likes to read in the train on her journey to and from the city each day. A capital book bag, patented by another manufacturer, has a special compartment fitted with pockets for the covers of a book, which allows the book to be carried and opened and read at will without detaching it from the bag.

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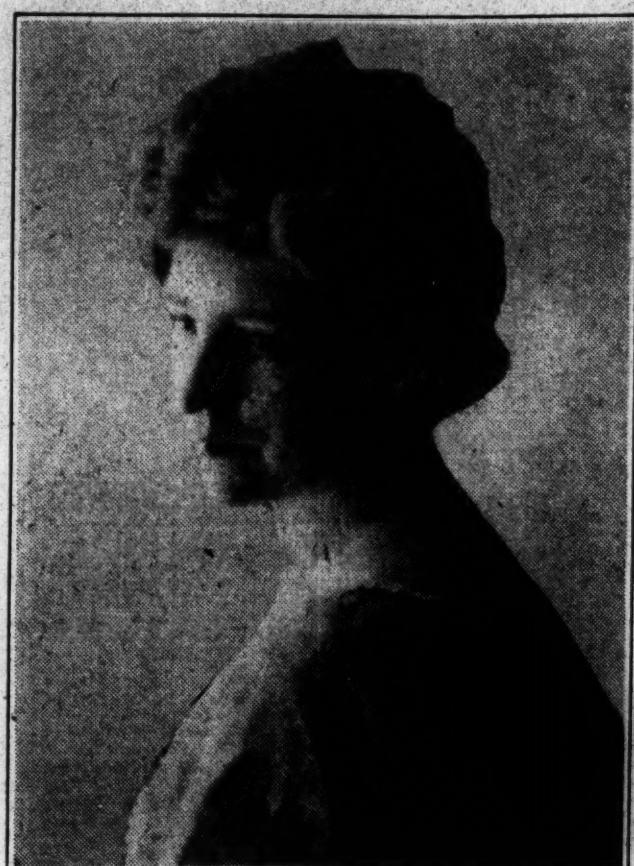
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From Hobby to Profession

SIX years ago, Josephine Wallace of Des Moines, Ia., tucked 200 films in the trunk she was packing for a pleasure trip abroad. At that time Miss Wallace had no photographic experience except that of the ordinary amateur. Today she is nationally known as a pictorialist of unusual merit, and she has exhibited her work in the art centers of the United States, Canada and Japan.

"Yes," remarked Miss Wallace in an interview at her pleasant studio home, "those 200 films are responsible for my making photography at first a hobby and later a profession. One hundred and ninety of the films turned out well enough to be enlarged. This gave me the idea of making a little exhibit to entertain my friends when I returned to Iowa."

The holder of several medals in photography smiled at the memory of this small beginning. "Quite opportunely," she continued, "there was an unutilized room in my old home. I hung the prints, placed rows of chairs for the guests and had tiny catalogues printed."

"My friends were so generous in their praise of the pictures and so

insistent that I make a serious study of photography that finally I became interested. I sent some of the prints to Clarence H. White of New York and asked for his comment. He advised me to go on with the work, so I spent several inspirational summers in his studio.

Miss Wallace brought out several portfolios. "Subjects are to be found everywhere," she said. "A quaint, old doorway, an arch with sunlight and shadow, an old farmhouse beside a winding road, are pictures. All one needs is an eye for composition."

"In making a photograph," continued Miss Wallace, "I feel that the essential thing is to bring out the something about each person that is distinctive, to grasp and emphasize his individuality."

"No, I have no secrets. There is nothing mysterious about photography. I believe that there must be a satisfying contact established between the photographer and his subject. When an individual arrives for an appointment, I do not rush him into the studio but we sit for a while and talk. I observe him closely to see what attitudes are natural. And all the time I am sounding out what he stands for as an individual. Usually in some indefinable way the sitter realizes what I am trying to do and gives me his best."

"Clothes are important but not perhaps in the way that you think. Elaborate dresses, especially décolleté gowns, are very bad. Some day I hope to maintain a wardrobe for use in my studio. A soft, gray flannel robe with long sleeves and a plain neck line is ideal from a photographic standpoint. With such a costume, there is nothing to distract attention from the sitter's face. Not that the face is all important. One should think of the picture as a whole with all details harmonious."

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why a décolleté gown is not desirable. An uncovered arm photographs very white. This bright spot on the picture utterly ruins its composition. Modern dress is a hindrance to the portrait artist," continued Miss Wallace. "It is practically impossible to attain any sweep or flow with the short skirts. In a full-length picture the line from the shoulder to the hips is longer than the distance from the hips to the edge of the skirt. And the short hair interferes with a graceful head line."

"I thought you'd like that," Miss Wallace smiled understandingly. "It is a portrait of an Indian mother and child. I am making studies of this



A Portrait of an Indian Mother with her Baby, by Josephine Wallace, who is making studies of American Indians for the Iowa Historical Society.

race for the Iowa Historical Society. It has been hard work, for the older Indians do not like to have their photographs taken. Before anything can be accomplished, one has to win their confidence."

Strudelteig

Apfelstrudel is one of the Viennese sweets and figures on every menu.

Take 12 ozs. of flour, 1 egg, ¼ oz. of butter and a pinch of salt. Make a soft dough, adding water if necessary, kneading for 20 to 30 minutes on a floured board. Then leave the mixture for half an hour covered with a warm dish. Spread a strudel cloth on the table—a large clean towel will do—dust it with flour, then roll out the Teig as thin as possible on the cloth and brush over with melted butter. Fill with apple slices cut thin, roll up by taking hold of one end of the cloth, and bake 1 hour.

Though apple is the popular filling the strudel is excellent with large black, juicy cherries, rhubarb or even damsons.

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The Vogue of the Shawl

Special Correspondence

THERE is a shawl ball held in London each year, in aid of a charity, which may have done something to encourage this graceful vogue, but whether this is so or not, most women, says an authority, have in these days one or two shawls. The hand-embroidered Chinese shawl still holds the palm for beauty, a lovely example recently seen show-

striking effect being given by the gold silk embroidery on the emerald-green ground.

Indeed, the Chinese shawl has many rivals this season, as a great variety of new kinds has been introduced. The latest idea is to have cinseled effects, often seen in shawls made of material by the yard and fringed. For instance, black nylon printed with a design of pink and yellow roses, and then broadened with gold tinsel, had a silk fringe of mixed colors. Other tinsel shawls woven in one piece show a design of mammoth flowers in gold on a rich blue and other colored silk ground.

Sequin-Embroidered
 From Paris come very attractive sequin-embroidered shawls. One of these in palest shrimp-pink crepe-de-chine had a design at the corners in massed sequins to match. While a third was beautiful in almond-green with a shaded silk fringe and an embroidery of small beads and clair-de-lune sequins.

The shawls of velvet-embossed nylon and chenille-embossed crepe-de-chine are also very lovely, the former with an all-over design, and the latter with a design only in the corners. These are shown at a well-known store that has always specialized in shawls and has quite a god-sized department devoted wholly to them. This shawl was very fine in all flame color and also charming with the raised chenille design in rust on brown.

Shawls made entirely of tinsel laces or edged with a wide insertion of this lace are an entrancing novelty. Picture, for instance, a shawl of almond-green and gold lace cut in a semi-circular shape and edged with a green and gold silk fringe, or a square of striped bright blue georgette and gold tinsel edged with a wide border of fine gold lace. The latter any clever fingered woman could make for herself.

As Summer Wraps
 Then there are painted shawls which hail from Paris, one is in flamingo crepe-de-chine, the design in mauve forming an effective contrast, and there are others in a special luminous paint.

One firm says that they are making up quite a lot of shawls in different materials for summer wraps. They are worn square instead of cor-

nerwise, and are pleated up a little in front and at the neck. When put on they are folded over at the waist, to give a pouch effect at the back, and held with one hand in front, making a most comfortable and effective wrap. A shawl intended to be worn like this was of black crepe-moroccan embroidered with a large design of hydrangeas and red roses. A scarf wrap made of black georgette bordered with a band of oxidized silver lace insertion, and clasped in front with a handsome paste clasp, is another new idea.

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THE HOME FORUM

In Search of the Bird That Is Blue

IT WAS because of the reluctant arrival of spring that I did not see him until May, although he should have made his bow in March. Perhaps I did not look carefully enough for him, although he seems to court friendly notice. But as I had missed him until late in the year, it was with special delight that I first spied his blue coat a day or so ago moving about among the bushes, and my companion exclaimed, "There's the first bluebird!" Doubtless some of his fellows have been in the woods near by for some weeks searching out the right place for a nest in the holes of old trees or in wooden fences, but no longer do we see them around city houses, for the sparrows have driven them to quieter haunts. Yet we need not have misgivings: the bluebird holds his own throughout the country as the most unobtrusive and beloved of all American birds. Of course, he is not the soaring eagle and his song is not brilliant. But he is the most engagingly cheerful and friendly companion. A recent poetic interpretation by Maxwells Bodenheim pictures him thus:

Who can make a delicate adventure
Of walking on the ground?
Who can make a delicate adventure
Of walking on the ground?
You alone, who skim against these
leaves
Turning all desire into light whips
Moulded by your deep blue wing-
tips
You who shrill your unconcern
Into the sterner antique sky,
You to whom all things
Hold an equal kind of touch.
You alone can lose yourself
Within a sky, and rob it of its blue.

Mr. Bodenheim has taken some liberties with the actual habits of our friend, for he seems to imply that the bluebird flies far aloft. But we shall not quarrel with him for that. Very ancient legends have found relation between the calm, illimitable blue of the sky and the lovely feathered creature that brings the sky down to earth.

It is little wonder that my thought turned to various traditions about the bluebird, since the exceptional circumstance of his first appearance before me this year, made an unusual impression. After the briefest search I found that one tribe of American Indians had begun, at the beginning

to explain the bird's color: originally, it seems, he was an unlovely gray, but he acquired his present beautiful garb by dipping into a certain lake of the purest azure. For three days he continued the ceremony, and on the fourth he emerged with no plumage at all; but on the fifth day he came forth with dazzling blue feathers which he has preserved ever since. Another tribe of the south-east regarded the bluebird as sacred because he is endowed with the color of the heavens, and they called him the herald of the rising sun, which was the symbol of their supreme deity.

More important for the traditions of our culture is the persistent immemorial belief in the ultimate meaning of the bluebird. "A bird of the air shall carry the voice, and that which hath wings shall tell the matter," wrote the author of Ecclesiastes with solemn symbolism two thousand years ago, reflecting an Oriental belief in the peculiar sacredness of winged messengers of God. In the "Arabian Nights" is perpetuated a clearly ancient story of the search for a green bird which possesses the miraculous gift of revealing all things, past, present, and future. In old Basque and Lorraine legends, however, the bird is blue. And from this source comes the most familiar as well as the most recent symbolic interpretation in Maeterlinck's exquisite play.

As this is the most widely popular symbolic drama of our generation, may we not recall briefly the outline of its development? The curtain rises upon the interior of a woodcutter's cottage on Christmas Eve. To the boy Tyltyl and his sister Mytyl appears a fairy, who asks:

The Fairy: Have you the grass here that sings of the bird that is blue?
Tyltyl: We have some grass, but it can't sing.
Mytyl: Tyltyl has a bird.
Tyltyl: But I can't give it away.

The Fairy: Why not?
Tyltyl: Because it's mine.
The Fairy: That's a reason, no doubt. Where is the bird?
Tyltyl (pointing to the cage): In the cage.

The Fairy (putting on her glasses to examine the bird): I don't want it; it's not blue enough. You will have to go and find me the one I want.
Tyltyl: But I don't know where it is.

The Fairy: No more do I. That's why you must look for it. I can do without the grass that sings, at a pinch; but I must absolutely have the blue bird. It's for my little girl . . . she wants to be happy.

Bidding the children set forth with her, the Fairy bestows upon the boy a little magic hat which has "the diamond that makes people see" and which is made to call forth in a trice the inner self of things like Fire, Water, Milk, Sugar, Bread, and even the Cat and the Dog, causing them all to assume human forms. Thus attended they proceed first to the Fairy Palace; then in successive acts they experience marvelous adventures in the Land of Memory, and other wonderful realms. Although at times they glimpse what they think to be the object of their quest, they never find the bird. After a year they return to their home empty-handed, but the house appears transformed into a fresh, shining, and lovely place. Catching sight of the bird in the cage, Tyltyl exclaims, "Why that's the blue bird we were looking for! We went so far and he was here all the time!"

In simplest terms, the meaning of this altogether irresistible fantasy is perfectly clear: happiness is found near home or not at all. But the bluebird itself does not (contrary to the usual assumption) represent happiness, but the insight into the truth, the only thing which can inspire real happiness. And this too comes not by mere search afar but within the everyday circle of life. Here and now, with the splendid and elaborate symbolism of the rest of the play we are not so directly concerned, although every detail bears immediately upon the whole allegory. It is enough to recall how this contemporary story has wrought an ancient and appealing belief into compelling dramatic form.

So it was that my one belated bluebird, which this little foray into my own Land of Memory—which I course I share with others. And how much happiness he brought me! How priceless the meanings which his fellows have brought to many thoughtful men through the centuries and which are now recorded in such haunting form by such as Maeterlinck!

BLUEBIRD. Sialia sialis. Thrush family. Length—Seven inches. Color—Upper parts, wings, and tail bright blue. Throat, breast and sides cinnamon-red. Underneath white.

Range—North America, from Nova Scotia and Manitoba to Gulf of Mexico. Southward in winter from Middle States to Bermuda and West Indies.

Migrations—March, November. Summer resident.

Yes, my ornithology must so describe him with necessary precision. But he means far more than that. "True-alas-myster-al-y," he sings—just delectable things. Why can say that he does not bring a message from the sky? P. K.

Horizons

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Curious things, horizons.

As a child I marked a great pine-tree
That stood with its face to the sky
And its arms outstretched to the dawn
Or dark on the flare of the sunset.
It was certainly on the horizon.
And once I set out for the pine-tree.
And came to it after a while;
But I never found the horizon.

Since then I have seen many limits
Recede when approached in like manner.
I am chary of credence in eyes
When reason and faith travel on;
For I think as a boundary looms:
It is only another horizon.

ALICE LAWAY GOULD.

The train emerges from a smoky tunnelled night into a delightfully green valley, dusted with the gold of a mid-morning sun. Cool breezes stream through the shade of the elm and the maples; in their undercurrents blobs of pink, yellow, and white wild flowers stir faintly. On the left as we alight is a brawling ocher stream boiling in muddy froth, surging in galloping waves against high sandstone walls on one side, and grassy low banks on the other. On the right, mountains towering above in dull greenness seem battlemented turrets and their lower buttressed ranges, stocky Alsatians holding up mountain walls.

Over rustic bridges, graveled paths that are foliage bound, past dripping limestone caves, the narrow pathway climbs. Berry bushes, mullein stalks, fragrant herbs, and tiny

odoriferous wild flowers line the steep ascent. Dim aisles of olive foliage make cool spots, and open glades with pouring sunshine make gay an ever-changing scenic delight. Finally, after ascending a narrow, tortuous way that reaches up the side of the rocky shelf, we stand with a feeling of accomplishment on Natural Bridge itself.

A huge flat of reddish rock that bridges one hundred and fifty feet of space over a bowlder-strewn mountain balcony—that is Natural Bridge. Tiny pools of rainwater in the eroded rock stand like golden circles in the noon sun. Fifty feet below the rock table squat huge and small rocks, sulphur yellow, drab brown, and rainwashed gray. Sloping from the rocky room on either side through the thick underbrush, a mountain side leaps and staggers down, down, down to a

green valley speckled with antlike human beings. Standing away from the sheer stone precipice of softened Persian rug shades—topaz, sand-red, gamboge, orchid, coral, chocolate, sapphire and malachite—on a columned rock, one's view drops to a rolling Kentucky farmland and woodland, terraced in green and yellow checks.

Rising hills and jade and olive undergrowth outline the downward view. Higher—blue hills swing away from the eye to lavender distances, ramparted in plated sun-gold, dignified in their weaving climb and descent.

A weather-beaten cabin of log slabs sags angularly under an overhanging elm. Wispy smoke trails in long curves from its bowlder outside chimney. In an adjoining corn patch, glossy green in its terraced upward swing, a barefooted woman

hoses the corn rows, her sunbonnet a moving blue spot in a sea of rich green. In the shade of a cabin a tall bearded mountaineer splits kindling from half-cut logs; near his side, in a cool shaded grass patch sleeps a lean brown hound, tail twitching to chase away the flies.

On the other side of the pine-topped mountain soft blue skies circle in domed splendor. The fleecy white clouds prevent the sun's rays from reaching the towering rock walls across the valley and the consequent light and shade makes a patchwork blanket of irregular gray, tan and gold on the majestic pinnacles. Below, the murmuring waters wind in serpentine coils around the palisaded rock walls, its mud-colored streamlet a minute thread in the regal strivings of the mountain spur.



Waterfalls at Porjus, Lapland

Pensioners

My Pensioners—who daily come here to beg their fare. For all their need dress gayly And have a jaunty air. Fine Water, Milk, Sugar, Bread, and even the Cat and the Dog, causing them all to assume human forms. Thus attended they proceed first to the Fairy Palace; then in successive acts they experience marvelous adventures in the Land of Memory, and other wonderful realms. Although at times they glimpse what they think to be the object of their quest, they never find the bird. After a year they return to their home empty-handed, but the house appears transformed into a fresh, shining, and lovely place. Catching sight of the bird in the cage, Tyltyl exclaims, "Why that's the blue bird we were looking for! We went so far and he was here all the time!"

One shines in glossy sable, One wears a russet coat. And one who seeks my table Has red about his throat. With "Tira—tira—tira—tira" Gay waistcoat, speckled vest, Black cap and fine blue bonnet. They all come bravely dressed.

To them I gladly scatter In this their time of need. Heap bread upon their platter And ask not for my need. But in the jocund spring-time Their songs give back to me A thousand-fold—my brethren Of noble poverty.

—W. M. LETTIS, in "The Spire of Oxford."

Poetry in Mallorca

Poetry in Mallorca is more practised than it is with us, or rather practised in a different way. It partly takes the place of music. Mallorquines sing when they are cleaning indoors, or trying up a fruit tree. In the country you wake to hear a man singing as he stands on a ladder gathering figs. He will sing a line, then pick some fruit; sing another line, and reach up for more figs—for all the world like Osmin in Il Seraglio. But music in Mallorca (and in Spain, too) is a Cinderella who is not allowed out alone. She may go to the ball, it is true; it is her chief function. She may go to church. But she may not do anything for herself, except when she is working in the fields or in the house. She is a handmaid who plays the piano, or the guitar, for others to dance. But the neglect of music is made up for by a devotion to poetry. The various families of young people who formerly inhabited Chopin's monastery at Valldemosa, not only kept poetry-books in their "cells"—Shakespeare and Antonio Machado, Victor Hugo and Rabin-drath Tagore—but they read them and enjoyed listening to them. An evening at the monastery always ended in dancing; but when the electric light went, candles were brought and people read verses. Sometimes they were original, sometimes not; sometimes in Castilian, sometimes in Catalan. But the audience listened attentively and applauded with discrimination. In Mallorca, when they are waiting for dinner or driving warily downhill in a country cart in the dark, or walking back from Palma by moonlight with the empty cart trailing behind, some one always begins to say poetry, and does it so beautifully, and the others listen so naturally, that it seems the only fit expression for the passing moment.

The Balearic Isles are full of the stuff of poetry, and full of those suggestions which fire the poetic imagination. There are sights and sounds there which seem like some of the more exotic things in English poetry come true. And it is not the poetry which seems wonderful because it is like the island, but the island because it is like the poetry. It is like a place which we have visited in dreams, and have known before, but not very much. From "Alfonso the Sage and Other Spanish Essays," by J. B. TREND.

Windflowers

Over and over, year after year. And always, thank God, each year will bring a day When windflowers blossom in the bare brown woods.

—AMELIA JOSEPHINE BURN, in "Selected Lyrics."

Out of Ugliness—Beauty

"Let it be the egg that will not break," said the old duck; "I have no doubt it is a turkey's egg. I was persuaded to hatch some once, and after all my care and trouble with the young ones, they were afraid of the water. I quacked and clucked, but all to no purpose. I could not get them to venture in. Let me look at the egg. Yes, that is a turkey's egg; take my advice, leave it where it is, and teach the other children to swim."

"I think I will sit on it a little while longer," said the duck; "as I have sat so long already, a few days will be nothing."

"Please yourself," said the old duck, and she went away. At last the large egg broke, and a young one crept forth, crying, "Peep, peep." It was very large and ugly. The duck stared at it, and exclaimed, "It is very large, and not at all like the others. I wonder if it is really ugly after all. We shall soon find it out, however, when we go to the water. It must go in, if I have to push it in myself."

On the next day the weather was delightful, and the sun shone brightly on the green meadow leaves. So the mother duck took her young brood down to the water, and jumped in with a splash. "Quack, quack," cried she, and one after another the little ducklings jumped in. The water closed over their heads, but they came up again in an instant, and swam about quite prettily with their legs paddling under them as easily as possible, and the ugly duckling was also in the water swimming with them.

"Oh," said the mother, "that is not a turkey; how well he uses his legs, and how upright he holds himself. He is my own child, and he is not so ugly as I thought. I shall look at him properly. Quack, quack! come with me now, I will take you into grand society, and introduce you to the farmyard."

It would be very sad, were I to relate all the hardships and privations which the poor little duckling endured during the hard winter; but when it had passed, he found himself lying one morning in a moor, amongst the rushes. He felt the need to have a month in the Mediterranean; Alg. would not think of that in preference to the Scotch Border or the Hebrides. I cannot get him to realize the glories of going to Italy, Sicily and Greece, Rome, Athens, the Ionian Islands—countless where every spot of ground gives off as it were an absolute perfume of reminiscences and associations. Think of standing in the Forum, and saying to oneself—Here on this very spot have Scipio and Sulla, Cicero and Caesar, Virgil and Horace, stood and talked; these very blocks of stone and marble have echoed to the noises of a Roman crowd, and beheld the grandest scenes in all history! Alg. says he would infinitely prefer the association of Flodden and Melrose. It is a strange difference of sentiment.

By the bye, what French are you reading now—days? If you are free in that department, and could possibly make time, I wish you would go through Madame de Sévigné. It is a story of Italy bright and warm with the sunshine of the glorious country, and written in a wonderfully elegant style.

Don't pass a moment in idle fretting over lack of time and opportunity. Better opportunities only come through the right use of such as we already have. Be sure of that. When you cannot be reading, be thinking of what you last read, and make yourself master of all its meanings. Try to see into the truth of things, lower than the mere surface: that is what few people do.—From "Letters."

The Bat

W. M. LETTIS, in "The Spire of Oxford."

Plutonium-mouse. Dusky little game-faced creature, swooping and circling under the moon. I think I have flown out of the pages of "The Tempest." And sometime as I watch you I shall see a shimmering little Ariel poised between your feet and your wings. And hear if I listen closely. A thin silvery piping that would be his voice.

—DOLORES CAINES.

The Best Man at the Raising

When the farmers made "bees," as they did a generation or two ago much more than they do now, a picturesque element was added to farm life. There was the stone bee, the husking bee, the "raising," the "moving," etc. When the carpenters had got the timbers of the house or the barn ready, and the foundation was prepared, then the neighbors for miles about were invited to come to the "raising." The afternoon was the time chosen. The forenoon was occupied by the carpenter and the farm hands in putting the sills and "sleepers" in place ("sleepers," what a good name for those rude hewn timbers that lie under the floor in the darkness and silence!). When the hands arrived, the great beams and posts and joists and braces were carried to their place on the platform, and the first "bee," as it was called, was put together and pinned by oak pins that the boys brought. Then the carpenter and the farm hands, fifteen or twenty of them, arranged in a line abreast of the bent: the boss carpenter steered, and guided the corner post and gave the word of command—"Take hold, boys!" "Now, get her up!" "Up with her!" "Up she goes!"

When it gets shoulder high it becomes heavy, and there is a pause. The planks are brought into requisition; every man gets a good hold and braces himself, and waits for the words. "All together now!" shouts the captain: "Heave her up!" "He-o-he!" (heave-al!-heave), "he-o-he," at the top of his voice, every man doing his best. Slowly the great timbers go up; louder grows the word of command, till the bent is up. Then it is plumbed and stilled, and another is put together, and raised in the same way. Still they are all up. Then comes the putting on the great plates—timbers that run lengthwise of the building, and match the sills below. Then, if there is time, the putting up of the rafters.

In every neighborhood there was always some man who was especially useful at "raisings." He was bold and strong and quick. He helped guide and superintended the work. He was the first one up on the bent, catching a pin or a brace and putting it in place. He walked the lofty and perilous plate with the great beetle in hand, but the pins in the holes, and swinging the heavy instrument though the air, drove the pins home. He was as much at home up there as a squirrel.—From "In the Catechism," by JOHN BURNES.

George Gissing to His Sister

The mere sight of it (her garden) would be very enjoyable. The idea of being in actual possession of a few rods of the earth's surface, and those free and open for the growth of green things, is very delightful. One feels that, after years of living in two rooms of a London lodging-house, without even one inch of soil to oneself, seeing that one is suspended in the air, with others dwelling below, above, and all around one. I think of the various odours of the earth and plants and flowers, the buzzing of insects, the barking of a dog or the lowing of a cow in farmyards far off, and the striking of the wind against the eaves of a barn. At the seaside, too, I have known such evenings, sticking in the memory with the sound of the long, dying splash of small shore-waves, and perhaps the wheezy cry of a seagull.

Alg. and I often compare our notions as to the pleasantest way of spending a holiday. I say how grand it would be to have a month in the Mediterranean; Alg. would not think of that in preference to the Scotch Border or the Hebrides. I cannot get him to realize the glories of going to Italy, Sicily and Greece, Rome, Athens, the Ionian Islands—countless where every spot of ground gives off as it were an absolute perfume of reminiscences and associations. Think of standing in the Forum, and saying to oneself—Here on this very spot have Scipio and Sulla, Cicero and Caesar, Virgil and Horace, stood and talked; these very blocks of stone and marble have echoed to the noises of a Roman crowd, and beheld the grandest scenes in all history! Alg. says he would infinitely prefer the association of Flodden and Melrose. It is a strange difference of sentiment.

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"Many Mansions"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN "The Pilgrim's Progress," by John Bunyan, Christian, the pilgrim, who is journeying from the "City of Destruction" to "Mount Zion," encounters many difficulties; but he receives much help along the way. On one occasion, after climbing the hill called "Difficult," he came to the "Palace Beautiful," some of the inhabitants of which were named "Discretion," "Prudence," "Piety," and "Charity." After resting some days in this company, Christian was sent forth armed from head to foot with an armor which was proof against assaults that he might meet by the way. The armor that Christian wore was symbolical of the real protection of which he was assured through the help he had received during his journey. The place made beautiful by the thoughts of those who typified discretion, prudence, charity, and the like.

Jesus once said to his disciples: "In my Father's house are many mansions: If it were not so, I would have told you: I go to prepare a place for you." In the Revised Version of the Bible "abiding places" is given as an alternative reading for "mansions." And Christian Science teaches that the Father's house, or heaven, is not some far-off distant place or locality, but a state of harmonious consciousness; and, furthermore, that this state of consciousness is attainable here and now by the practice of right thinking. The Father's house, or heaven, then, being a state of divine consciousness, it is clear that the heavenly "mansions" or "abiding places," which constitute the Father's house, must be good thoughts.

Jesus also said, "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you." In the noise and bustle of a busy business world there are many who at times feel a longing for peace and quietude, a desire to withdraw a while for rest and refreshment. To some, opportunities are given to withdraw to one of the Christian Science Reading Rooms, located in many cities and towns. There, abiding in the uplifting thoughts to be found in the Bible and in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, and the other authorized Christian Science literature, the weary ones are comforted, and return to their labor in the workaday world strengthened and encouraged. But to those who have not such opportunities the attainment of "abiding places" or

heavenly "mansions" is by no means denied, for right thinking can be performed anywhere and at any time. "The secret place of the most High" is ever available.

Christian Science teaches that wrong thinking is the cause of discord of every kind. For example, thoughts of fatigue, worry, anxiety, and impatience, if not corrected, always bring trouble in their train. How often one finds, after a mistake has been discovered, that it occurred when someone was feeling tired or acting in haste! Such erroneous thinking is due to the belief that man has a mind or an intelligence apart from God; whereas the truth is that the real man is spiritual and reflects God, Spirit, the only Mind and Intelligence. This is the scientific relationship of God to man, and any seeming contradiction of it is the false testimony of material sense, which must be corrected.

Suppose, then, one seems to be suffering from a sense of fatigue; he needs but to realize man's true relationship to God, as the idea or reflection of Mind, who is ever active, and who by His very nature as the cause or creator of all, can never tire, to be freed from weariness. "Hast thou not known? Hast thou not heard, that the everlasting God, the Lord, the Creator of the ends of the earth, fainteth not, neither is weary?"

Again, should one seem to be laboring under a sense of anxiety or impatience, whether entertained by himself or by another, he needs but to realize that the Father-Mother God, the divine Principle of all, whose prerogative it is to "bring forth Mazzaroth in his season" and to "guide Arcturus with his sons," is working and operating, to find the solution to his problem revealed at the proper time and in orderly progression. And when discord of any description is corrected in human consciousness, the only place where it can ever exist to exist, harmony is restored.

Mrs. Eddy has written on page 261 of "Science and Health," "Hold thou steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts." This is being proved by ever increasing numbers who, through the teaching and practice of Christian Science, go forth to their work in the world armed, like Christian, against any assaults they may meet with in the way.

Blessed and Blessing

How great thy use, how great thy blessing, Everything that lives, Lives not for itself alone.

—WILLIAM BLAKE.

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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EDUCATIONAL

Duke University's Possibilities
Arising From Phenomenal Growth

By GEORGE GRAFTON WILSON

WHAT would Brantley York, who was in 1858 the first principal of the little school in Randolph County, North Carolina, say if he could compare his school with Duke University into which it has grown? The oak from the acorn seems in such a comparison a slow process for between the planting of the school and the university is only 90 years. The little school grew, was incorporated as Union Institute Academy in 1841. The following year Braxton Craven became principal. Incorporated in 1852 as Normal College, a class of two graduated July 28, 1853. In 1856 the trustees of Normal College proposed to the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church that it take ownership and control of the college. The conference prescribed conditions. Among these was that the trustees of the college raise \$20,000. This was a heavy burden, but the conditions were met. Normal College, under the new corporate name, Trinity College, came in 1859 under control and ownership of the Methodist Church, where it has remained since that time, though during the Civil War college life was suspended. Recovery was slow.

In 1889, "after mature and prayerful consideration," it was decided to move Trinity College from Randolph County to some prominent center in the State, provided an equally suitable site with buildings on it was guaranteed. Raleigh seemed to be about to become the home of the college when a proposition from the citizens of Durham led the trustees to locate there. In 1892 the first session was held in the new home.

Rapid Increase of Benefactions
The benefactions of Washington Duke of Durham and other members of the family were immediate and continuous from the time when Trinity College moved to Durham, and under a new charter of 1903, which was then deemed optimistic as to future prosperity, the corporation was authorized to hold property "of a value not exceeding in the aggregate sum \$3,000,000." Growth was so rapid that within 10 years this restrictive part of the act of incorporation was struck out by Act of the Assembly.

In 1887 the annual income had been about \$9000 and by 1895 the total endowment had risen to \$22,500. Women had been admitted to all departments in 1897. In 1898 there were nine members on the faculty and 150 students. In 1900 the number of the faculty had increased to 23, and the student body was about 250. There are now nearly 10 times as many on the staff of the university, with over 2000 students.

Professors' salaries from 1875 to 1885 were normally \$1000 per year, but the amount actually paid to them ranged from \$233.33 to \$572.30, so that the professors during these years made an average annual contribution of over 50 per cent of their salaries to the upkeep of Trinity. Some of these men have happily lived to see that their sacrifices were not in vain.

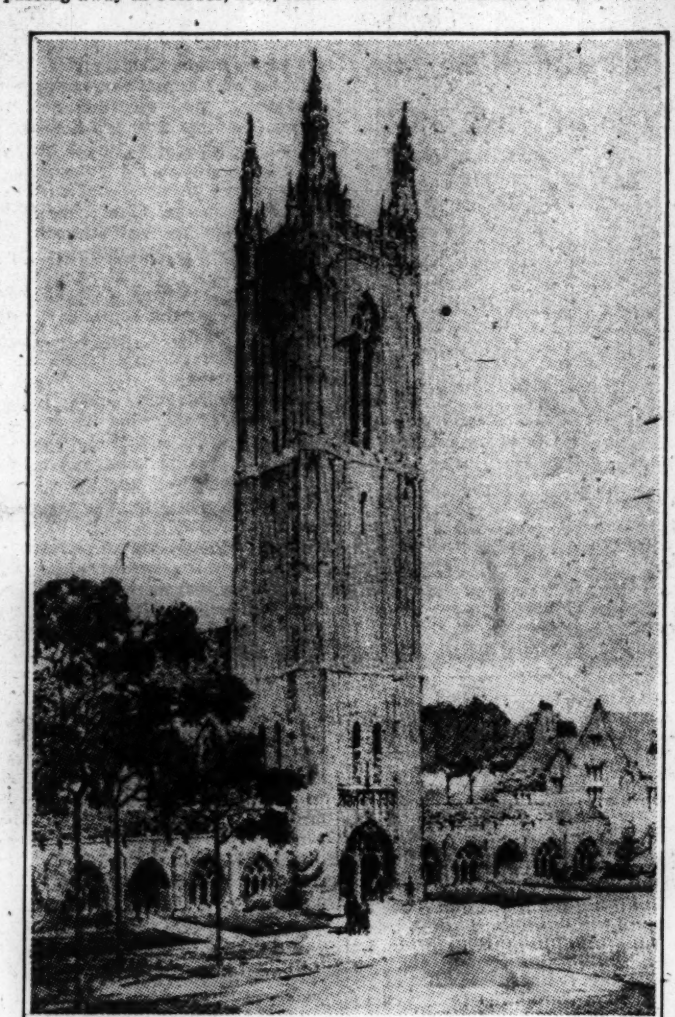
In December, 1924, James B. Duke established for educational and charitable purposes a trust fund of \$4,000,000, with a provision that if Trinity College decided to expand into Duke University it should be the beneficiary annually to the extent of 32 per cent of the income after 20 per cent had been set aside to increase the trust to \$80,000,000. Trinity College, which had long struggled to maintain itself, was to become the college of liberal arts in the new university organization. In accepting the gift which Mr. Duke wished to be a memorial to his father and family, the trustees stated:

At the heart of every American university in a four-century of arts and sciences, Trinity has been a separate college of this sort. It remains as it has always been—both the name and the spirit. In addition to this college of arts and sciences the university will include a co-ordinate college for women, a law school, a school of religion, a training school for training teachers, a school of business administration, a graduate school of arts and sciences, and, as sufficient funds are

one considers the resources and responsibilities involved in this new and commanding foundation. There is no doubt of its need in the South, which has suffered educationally, but a board of trustees of 34, two-thirds of which are chosen by the conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church of North Carolina and one-third by the alumni, have that appreciation of the possibilities before the new university essential to lay the adequate and broad foundations of educational policies which will enable Duke University to obtain and hold the place among the leaders to which it should aspire.

The provision of the charter to the effect that the trustees may "remove any member of their body who may remove beyond the boundary of the State," would tend toward a provincialism in administration that other institutions of learning of national influence have found it necessary to renounce. Even in the South itself, such localism of control may be prejudicial. A self-restraint in the manifestation of local and sectarian points of view in the choice of leaders and professors will be in the highest degree imperative if the university is to maintain the respect to which it should be entitled, both

Forty Gothic Buildings
To financial resources which placed Duke University among the greatest of educational endowments, on its passing away in October, 1925, James



Memorial Chapel to Be Erected at the Center of the New Campus of Duke University. About Forty Gothic Buildings Are to Be Architecturally Harmonized With This 260-Foot Tower.

B. Duke added \$7,000,000 for buildings on lands recently acquired and numbering thousands of valuable acres, \$4,000,000 for medical school, hospital, and nurses' home, \$6,000,000 to the university endowment, and 10 per cent of his residuary estate.

A part of the buildings are already constructed under competent and far-seeing guidance, and hundreds of men with modern equipment are engaged in carrying out the plans for others. The Co-ordinate College for Women with its 20 or more buildings, mostly of brick with marble trimmings, is nearly finished on the old campus. A little over a mile away with connecting landscaped grounds on a campus of about 5000 acres, foundations are being laid for the 40 Gothic stone buildings which will house the university.

Certain questions naturally arise as

in the South and throughout the educational world.

A university cannot be built of brick and stone only. In succeeding years, as in 1889, there will be need of "mature and prayerful consideration" if the aims of the university, as set forth in Article 1 of the by-laws, are to be realized. The aims of Duke University are to assert a faith in the eternal union of knowledge and religion set forth in the teachings and character of Jesus Christ, the son of God; to advance learning in all lines of truth; to defend scholarship against all false notions and ideals; to develop a Christian love of freedom and truth; to promote a sincere spirit of tolerance; to discourage all partisan and sectarian strife; and to render the largest permanent service to the individual, the state, the nation, and the church. Unto these ends shall the affairs of this university always be administered.

The Parent

We feel that the character and unfoldment of this department may well be left largely to the parents. Many, doubtless, will have valuable ideas to contribute for publication, or wish to carry on, or write open letters. At times indeed the column might have the appearance of a parents' "mail bag."

Dear Editor:—The article on the Educational Page of a recent Christian Science Monitor entitled "The Friendly Dark" was so beautiful I can not let it pass without expressing gratitude for its wisdom.

My children are not afraid of the dark or of storms, probably because I did not want them to go through the fear that took possession of me in my childhood whenever an electrical storm was raging. In this way, we have been trying a plan with the three younger children which other mothers may find as interesting and effective as we have. The little folks were too frequently asking for pennies and nickels for candy and ice-cream cones and not realizing that they did not "grow on trees" and were not as easily procured as they might think.

I wrote three little account books, wrote their names in each, and started the first page with a "Received" column and a "Paid" column. Then each was given a small salary based on his earning capacity and he was taught how to keep his accounts straight. Since then the request has been, "Mother, may I spend one of my pennies?" or "May I buy an ice-cream cone?" I have the money, you know. There have been fewer pennies spent for I think they are learning the lesson of earning and spending. Even the youngest boy knows how to balance his book, which is done once a week.

I think it would be very helpful if others who have successfully worked out some idea would pass it on. Wheaton, Ill. (Mrs.) F. C. R.

Dear Editor:—I wonder if any readers of the Parent column have had experiences that would help me in handling a proposition of this kind. The little girl five years is very careful of her toys but very generous and free

Mexico's Young Citizenship
Seen Through Open-Air Schools

Mexico City, Mex.

Special Correspondence
"BOVE all," declared Prof. Moises Saenz, Subsecretary of Public Education of Mexico, to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "you should see the open-air schools in operation. They are one of the finest steps taken in modern Mexican education."

Dr. J. Manuel Pulg Casaurang, Secretary of Public Education, had a few days previously declared that these open-air schools were "effecting a regeneration of Mexican life." Prof. Manuel Velazquez Andrade, director of Coopera, the official organ of the Department of Primary and Normal Instruction of the Secretariat of Public Education, had consented to show the Monitor correspondent some "representative schools of Mexico," particularly an open-air school.

A magnificent boulevard, the Paseo de la Reforma, the car glided, and through the lovely Bosque de Chapultepec, between great "ahuehuette" trees that have seen the Toltec kingdom give way to the great Aztec Empire, and the Aztec Empire flee before the Spaniard.

The School Orchestra
Out now into the dirty, aquald "Colonia," through dusty, rough roads. On a little rise, inclosed with a shining wire fence, a group of children is playing. Up a curved stone staircase to the white stone entrance, above which is an iron grilling, with the token: "Escuela Juan José de los Reyes Martínez, 'El Pipila'."

A pleasant, smiling woman, dressed in a pink dress, all befowered lightly.

"Señorita Margarita Larios, director of the school," says Professor Andrade. Señorita Larios softly utters a Spanish word and two girls come forward to take the visitors' hats.

In an adjoining room some 40 children are grouped about a table, while at the blackboard a teacher is forming the G-clef on a music scale. Some of the children are holding violins, others mandolins and guitars.

Señorita Larios suggests that the school orchestra play, and three boys with violins, one boy with a guitar, and two girls and a boy with mandolins disengage themselves from the group and form a semicircle, while the teacher takes up her baton. And so they play—as children will, and in this case Mexican children, ever with an inborn love for music—a serenade from Schubert and a dolorous native tune, the boys blushing and returning to the group.

Out in the school yard the children are playing. Their ages range from 6 to 12 years, and their garments are possessed of greater variety than their wages. Almost without exception they are shabbily dressed, the boys in overalls, coveralls, mismatched coats and trousers, the girls in faded, patched dresses of some cheap material, the boys blushing and returning to the group.

On one side of a separate building there is a large, open, brooding, skinned man, whom Professor Andrade explains is symbolic of education. He stands on a dais, his hand stretched to either side of him. Up the stairs to one side there is ascending the figure of a poor lad, in overalls, with book under his arm; on the other side is the figure of a well-dressed boy, similarly with a book under his arm, ascending to the top of the dais. In the background, the figure of a young man, education there are the forms of a boy and a girl, representative of educational education, Professor Andrade tells.

Open on One Side
The group of buildings is entirely open on one side. They are separated on each other by partitions, and before each partition are plants or flower beds, in keeping with the grass and flower plots in other parts of the playground, which Señorita Larios informs us are cared for by the pupils themselves.

In the first of the rooms there are tiny blue tables and little blue chairs to match. Each table seats six children. Thus, says Professor Andrade, the children work together and are in constant contact with one another. When the children have entered into their fifth year, the system of co-operation in this form is dropped, and the students are encouraged to work out their problems individually.

Each room is differently decorated. In the one there is a colored border running about the interior, and in the other a large, open, brooding, skinned man, whom Professor Andrade explains is symbolic of education. He stands on a dais, his hand stretched to either side of him. Up the stairs to one side there is ascending the figure of a poor lad, in overalls, with book under his arm; on the other side is the figure of a well-dressed boy, similarly with a book under his arm, ascending to the top of the dais. In the background, the figure of a young man, education there are the forms of a boy and a girl, representative of educational education, Professor Andrade tells.

Parent-Teacher Activities
The Colorado Congress of Parents and Teachers, with its widely scattered, rural membership, is conducting a music memory contest in the schools of the State, this being the first state-wide effort in this way. Twenty compositions have been selected by the state chairman of music. By means of the victrola, children will become familiar with the melodies, the composers and their nationalities. The final test will be based on any 10 of the compositions. The new program furnishes an incentive to local parent-teacher associations to place a victrola in every school and to make an effort to supply the records. In the plan of the state chairman, two hours a week is suggested as a reasonable amount of time to devote to this important phase of education, to which, it is considered, every child is entitled. The standing of schools and pupils in the final test is of secondary importance, being only a stimulus toward cultivating music appreciation and recognition.

TO PARENTS
Sending Daughters to Paris for Study
Do you desire your daughter to have the joys and comforts of a real home, and a good education?

Do you want her to have loving guidance and chaperonage? Will she need wise counsel in the selection of teachers?

I offer to you my services in helping to solve these problems. Reference given. Let me send you further information.

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"My, They Are Just Like Me!"

BOYS are eager to get mail, but they get too little. Just ask boarding-school students when they rush to their mail boxes and find a bill from the bureau. Let alone boys who get mail from their parents, they get nothing whatever. Who would care to write to them?

"Previously our mail man never left any mail for me; now he stops to deliver it to me," says a boy who has been exchanging letters with the American boys and the 3000 boys abroad. This boy is talking of the letters which he is receiving from boys in many parts of the world. Two thousand of them are making him and hundreds of other boys of his age—he is 17—happy by mailing letters directly to their homes.

This boy, just mentioned, never before had any mail. He would receive a letter from the first letters which he long ago wrote to boys abroad whose names he found under "My Friend Abroad" in the Open Road Magazine for Boys, published in Boston. He was surprised when he found in his mail box his first reply. Since then he has found replies from 16 countries of the 23 to which he has written. He will not be surprised when he in due time finds replies from the rest of the world. He is, though, inasmuch as the mails in some cases take 10 weeks back and forth, for instance, to Australia. His remark that after all he is of some importance is only an expression of his delight that he is pursuing his own interests and finding that others share them. Pleasant enough though that those others should be found abroad.

He finds the queerest things in his letters. He has to tackle a problem in a letter from a Hungarian boy: "I should like to know very much about North America. Are there still many Indians left? Do they still dig out their tomahawks as a sign of bloody war for scalps? Are there still many prairie robbers? Do you know the Rocky Mountains? I am most interested in the wild life of America."

Of course, he does not know that the Hungarian boy has all the education of Europe, have had Cooper's novels under their pillows at night and under their desks at school and in their imagination have populated the United States with Last Mohicans, Sioux and Leatherstocking, and that America, outside New York which is all skyscrapers, Ford cars and millionaires with a few gunmen in between, is a vast prairie! Walter must try to straighten out a few misconceptions as to the present state of affairs in the United States. Quite a job, surely, but he will find his own good way to reply to Hungary—as well as to the boy of India who says that he is delighted to have a friend in America.

From England the letter of a boy who has to wait for his education till the riot settles. That is real life, which can be found neither in textbooks nor in most newspapers. From England the letter of a boy who has to wait for his education till the riot settles. That is real life, which can be found neither in textbooks nor in most newspapers. From England the letter of a boy who has to wait for his education till the riot settles. That is real life, which can be found neither in textbooks nor in most newspapers.

SCHOOLS—European
A Summer School
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Asto Mechanically Produced Music

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Special Correspondence
THERE are those who deplore the wireless and the gramophone. Soon there will be no "music in the home," so it is said, and we shall become a nation of mere listeners to music; the ease with which we can hear good music will make us lazy in trying to make it for ourselves. And so on.

I believe that this attitude belongs to those who because they cannot see over the wall think there is nothing to be seen on the other side. It is the fruit of small thinking, of shattering generalizations made in terms of the life of the individual, rather than in the life of a nation. I don't believe that mechanical music could possibly kill "music in the home," though it may for a time overshadow it.

Music in the home—in the most musical and cultured of households—can rarely mean more than moderate performance on piano or violin, or an artistic voice; generally speaking, second-rate technical performance inspired by varying degrees of musical understanding. Wireless and the gramophone will never take from genuine enthusiasts the pleasure of playing themselves. While we can say that they are no longer able ever to give us what we only can give ourselves. No performer who really finds satisfaction in performance as an outlet for his musical sense will ever be turned from it by the fact that at any moment he can listen to other performances of anything he chooses to hear, however much better they may be. On the contrary, his own work will benefit by the stimulus of new ideas.

No Harm Done
It is the people who are not naturally keen enough on making their own music to persist when they can get it by mechanical means who will be affected. They will prefer to listen to very much more good music than they would ever have touched before. While we can say that they are the worse off? Instead of spasmodic and poor performance, they choose to strengthen their appreciative faculties. Let us be a nation of good listeners, rather than a nation that neither listens well nor performs well. We can easily dispense with half-hearted home music, lacking genuine enthusiasm to cover up defective technique.

But it is nevertheless a gigantic task to segregate the different aspects of music into water-tight compartments. They naturally overlap, and a musical gift can never by extraneous means be pushed into one channel and forced to stay there. A nation of real listeners means a nation of keen musical perception—and we are not then going to stagnate into a nation of passive musicians, content to take everything and nothing. For the time being, no doubt, the wireless and gramophone will alter the surface of music by making many satisfied with what they can hear at home, to the disaster of concert promoters of a certain type, perhaps. But how can this be anything but a temporary change? The more musically educated we become the broader will our musical outlook stretch; and the stirring of real musical appreciation, the stirring of real music to real music, will automatically readjust that faculty and lopsided attitude which is now content only to listen.

Will Win in the End
If our musical perception is so clouded that we are satisfied with gramophone and wireless music, and are blind to the defects inherent in it.

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Pronunciation
of Proper Names
in the News

Dr. Paul Joseph Mantoux (maw-too'), was formerly confidential secretary to Georges Clemenceau, and is noted as an accomplished linguist. He is now in America conferring with officials of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Institute.

Feng Yu-shiang (feng yoo-zong'), the Christian General, whose troops are reported to be moving into Honan Province against the Northerners' flank.

Kuomintang (koo-oh-min-tong'), the Nationalist or People's Party, the active element at the root of the Canton revolution.

Carquinez Strait (kar-ke-nehs), has hitherto formed a gap in the Pacific highway route from Seattle to San Diego. This gap will be closed on May 21 on the opening of the new bridge, which is 4825 feet long, and has cost approximately \$7,500,000.

Tagalog (tah-gah-log'), the language of the Tagals, a Malay race which is, next to the Visayans, the most numerous of the native peoples of the Philippines. Most of the Tagals are Christians, and many of them are highly educated.

RADIO

PROPER VALUE RESISTANCES IS IMPORTANT

Special Tubes for Resistance-Coupled Amplifier Accentuate This

This is the second of a series of four articles on resistance coupling prepared by Arthur H. Lynch. This article discusses in detail the proper sizes of plate and grid resistors and coupling condensers to use for best results with different types of tubes.

It is now a generally accepted fact that resistance coupling gives the best tone quality obtainable. As is the case with any comparatively new development, however, a considerable amount of misinformation exists regarding the proper use of this system of amplification. Various ar-

extent by using a combination of an R. F. choke, "L" and a bypass condenser "C" as shown in Fig. 2. The inductance value to use will vary considerably with the type of R. F. and detector circuit used with the audio amplifier. With the ordinary tuned radio frequency detector type of circuit, a small choke tube, such as the Sanson No. 85 will generally require a large size choke. In all cases, the bypass condenser "C" should be at least .0005 mfd. and not over .001 mfd.

Grid Bias
No grid bias battery is needed for the grids of the first two audio tubes. The drop in voltage obtained across the Equalizer, "R3" is utilized in connecting a high resistance "C" bias in the grid-circuit of the last audio tube should be provided as shown terminating at the "C" binding post. Only a power type tube, such as the CX112, UX112; CeCo "F" or CX371; UX171; CeCo J-71 should be used in the last stage if fidelity of reproduction is to be preserved.

It is very important for best results to use only high grade resistors of the metallized type. Aside from quality of parts, the proper

coupling condensers "C" and the grid resistors "R4," "R5" and "R6."

Coupling Capacity Important
Decreasing the capacity of the coupling condensers below .1 mfd. will cause the response curve of the amplifier to fall off at the lower frequencies, unless the resistances of the grid resistors are increased at the same time.

It has been found that with a .004 mfd. condenser as the coupling condenser, a 2 megohm resistor must be used as the grid resistor to preserve tone quality and even response over the whole range of audible frequencies.

The objection to the small condenser, large leak combination arrangement is the possibility of "blocking" or choking up of the amplifier on strong signals. The new high mu tubes of the CX340 or UX340 type, however, have characteristics which minimize this tendency. As long as high grade grid leak resistors of not more than 2 megohms resistance are used, difficulty due to blocking will not be encountered. The higher the resistance of the grid resistors, "R4," "R5" and "R6," the greater will be the amplification obtained per stage.

Simple Resistance Amplifier

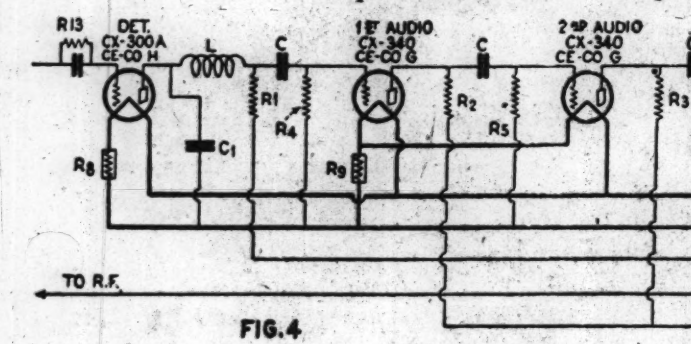


FIG. 4

ticles call for different types of units and resistances so that in many cases, the fan is at a loss to determine which method or resistance values should be used for best results. The circuit shown in Fig. 3 is similar to the circuit shown in Fig. 1 except for the output circuit and the fact that a non-motorboating circuit is not included. Since no filter output circuit is provided, no more than 125 volts of "B" battery should be used. Three resistance stages are connected in cascade with high mu tubes in the first and second audio stages and a power tube in the last stage.

It will be noticed that two resistance stages, consisting of two high mu tubes and their three associated coupling units replace the one stage transformer-coupled system of the ordinary transformer-coupled units which use a single low mu tube with two audio transformers. This type of resistance-coupled system with its associated tubes, coupling units and sockets costs less than a transformer-coupled system using high-grade transformers.

Such a two-stage resistance-coupled voltage amplifier will give considerably more amplification when high mu tubes are used, than the two transformers and the single low mu (CX301A or UX201A) tube arrangement which it replaces. The use of the two resistance stages is recommended in preference to a single transformer-coupled stage because the greater audio amplification permits working with less noise pickup and less distortion through elimination of tube overloading.

The input circuit of any audio amplifier unit can be improved to some

values are also important if best results in reproduction and low cost of operation are to be attained. Fans who have tried different values of resistors and coupling condensers without noticing any appreciable difference in reception are inclined to take the attitude that the values of these resistors and condensers makes very little difference in the ultimate results.

A marked difference actually exists, however, which is readily perceptible to the trained ear. There is also a difference in operating cost resulting from lower current consumption when the resistors are of the proper sizes.

The size of the resistors to use for best results depends to a great extent to furnish the proper grid bias for the first two audio tubes. A lead to the characteristics of the tubes with which they are employed. The difference in the characteristics of the tubes determines the sizes

of the plate resistors, "R1," "R2" and "R3" in the diagram of this series. The sizes of the plate resistors determines the proper size of the grid resistors "R4," "R5," "R6." The size of grid resistors determines the proper size of the coupling condensers "C."

In the case of the CX340 and UX240 tubes, the plate impedance characteristics are such that best results are obtained with plate resistors having a resistance of 25 megohms. The CeCo type "G" high mu tubes have a lower plate impedance so that plate resistors having a resistance of 1 megohm give best results with this type of tube.

When the CX340 or UX240 tubes are used, the grid resistors, "R4," "R5" and "R6" should have a value of 2 megohms, and the coupling condensers "C" should have a value of .006 mfd. When CeCo type "G" tubes are used, the grid resistors, "R4," "R5" and "R6" should have a value of .5 megohm and the associated coupling condensers "C" should have a value of .1 mfd.

The ability of good resistance-coupled amplifiers to respond with nearly perfect fidelity to even the lowest frequencies depends entirely on the relative values of the

Thus, aside from the use of higher mu tubes than formerly, the gain of the amplifier is also further increased by the use of grid resistors of higher resistances. The best combinations of plate resistors, grid resistors and coupling condensers for use with the CX 340 type and CeCo type "G" tubes are shown in Fig. 3.

One Carter "Imp" battery switch. Two Carter Pip Jacks. Three Electrotype type 8 .004 mfd. condensers for CX340 and UX240 type tubes. 1 mfd. for CeCo type "G" tubes. One Electrotype type 8 .0005 mfd. fixed condenser. One Sanson No. 85 R. F. choke-coil. Five Rhy Engraved binding posts. One CX301A, UX201A or CeCo type H detector tube.

Two CX340, UX240 or CeCo type "G" tubes for first and second audio stages. One CX112, UX171, CeCo J-71 or CX112, UX112, CeCo type "F" tube for last stage. Three Lynch double resistor mountings. Three Lynch metallized resistors (.25 megohm for CX340 and UX240 tubes, .1 for CeCo type "G" tubes). Three Lynch metallized resistors (.2 megohm for CX340 and UX240 tubes, .1 for CeCo type "G" tubes). One Lynch type 2 Equalizer.

Two Lynch type 1 Equalizers.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (345 Meters)

4 p. m.—News. 4:10 WEEL "Woman's Forum." Points of Law. Housewives. Should Know. Mrs. Emma Fall Schofield, assistant attorney-general for Massachusetts.

4:45 "Red" gear, harp. 4:55 "Red" Reinher, pianist. 5:05 Positions wanted report. 5:15 Stock market and business news. 5:25 WEAP—Waldorf-Astoria concert orchestra. 5:35 News. 5:45 Highway bulletin. 5:55 WEEL "The Club." Intimate Study of musical compositions. 6:05 Phil Napoleon's orchestra. 6:15 The Tourists. 6:25 "Joe Rines." 6:35 WEAP—Correct time; WEAP—Ready Hour. 6:45 Cruising the Air. 6:55 News. 7:05 Radio forecast and weather. E. B. Rideout. 7:15 WEEL—Musical narrative. 7:25 WEEL—Musical narrative. 7:35 WEEL—Musical narrative. 7:45 WEEL—Musical narrative. 7:55 WEEL—Musical narrative. 8:05 WEEL—Musical narrative. 8:15 WEEL—Musical narrative. 8:25 WEEL—Musical narrative. 8:35 WEEL—Musical narrative. 8:45 WEEL—Musical narrative. 8:55 WEEL—Musical narrative. 9:05 WEEL—Musical narrative. 9:15 WEEL—Musical narrative. 9:25 WEEL—Musical narrative. 9:35 WEEL—Musical narrative. 9:45 WEEL—Musical narrative. 9:55 WEEL—Musical narrative. 10:05 WEEL—Musical narrative. 10:15 WEEL—Musical narrative. 10:25 WEEL—Musical narrative. 10:35 WEEL—Musical narrative. 10:45 WEEL—Musical narrative. 10:55 WEEL—Musical narrative. 11:05 WEEL—Musical narrative. 11:15 WEEL—Musical narrative. 11:25 WEEL—Musical narrative. 11:35 WEEL—Musical narrative. 11:45 WEEL—Musical narrative. 11:55 WEEL—Musical narrative. 12:05 WEEL—Musical narrative. 12:15 WEEL—Musical narrative. 12:25 WEEL—Musical narrative. 12:35 WEEL—Musical narrative. 12:45 WEEL—Musical 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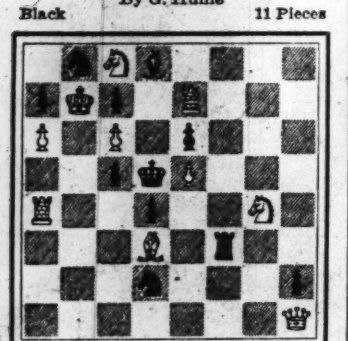
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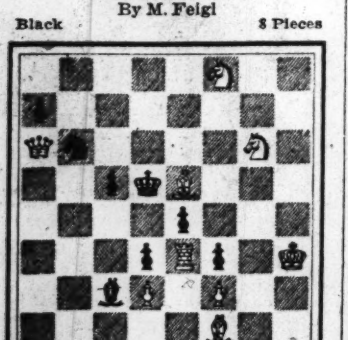
CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 887 By G. Hume



White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 888 By M. Feigl



White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 885. 1. B-K1 P-K4

No. 886. 1. P-B4 P-K1

2. Q-B3 P-K1

3. Q-B3 P-K1

Prob. Comp. J. Hartung

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

A line theme problem with cross checks leading to a pair of mates

By A. C. White



White to play and mate in two

NOTES

The Western Electric team of Chicago, after losing a month or so ago

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to the Bell Telephone Laboratories team (contesting by printing telegraph), who finished second in the New York Commercial League, somewhat upset predictions by recently defeating the Western Electric team, which won the Commercial New York League. The scores and one of the games:

Bds New York 0 Chicago 1
1. J. M. Stahl 0 J. M. Stahl 1
2. D. G. Grimley 1 J. M. Stahl 0
3. C. H. Bell 0 J. M. Stahl 1
4. C. W. Williams 1 J. M. Stahl 0
5. W. S. Jones 1 J. M. Stahl 0
6. D. H. Morgan 1 J. M. Stahl 0
7. P. Humphrey 0 J. M. Stahl 1
8. C. S. Pierce 1 J. M. Stahl 0
9. L. A. King 1 J. M. Stahl 0
10. E. M. Maloney 0 J. M. Stahl 1

Chicago played White on the odd-numbered boards. Referee—H. Helms. Umpires—P. A. Wood, W. Anderson.

FRENCH DEFENSE

Grimsley Shallcross Grimsley Shallcross
White Black White Black
1. P-Q4 P-Q4 12. P-Q4 K-K1
2. P-Q4 P-Q4 13. P-Q4 K-K1
3. P-Q4 P-Q4 14. P-Q4 K-K1
4. P-Q4 P-Q4 15. P-Q4 K-K1
5. P-Q4 P-Q4 16. P-Q4 K-K1
6. P-Q4 P-Q4 17. P-Q4 K-K1
7. P-Q4 P-Q4 18. P-Q4 K-K1
8. P-Q4 P-Q4 19. P-Q4 K-K1
9. P-Q4 P-Q4 20. P-Q4 K-K1
10. P-Q4 P-Q4 21. P-Q4 K-K1
11. P-Q4 P-Q4 22. P-Q4 K-K1
12. P-Q4 P-Q4 23. P-Q4 K-K1
13. P-Q4 P-Q4 24. P-Q4 K-K1
14. P-Q4 P-Q4 25. P-Q4 K-K1
15. P-Q4 P-Q4 26. P-Q4 K-K1
16. P-Q4 P-Q4 27. P-Q4 K-K1
17. P-Q4 P-Q4 28. P-Q4 K-K1
18. P-Q4 P-Q4 29. P-Q4 K-K1
19. P-Q4 P-Q4 30. P-Q4 K-K1
20. P-Q4 P-Q4 31. P-Q4 K-K1
21. P-Q4 P-Q4 32. P-Q4 K-K1
22. P-Q4 P-Q4 33. P-Q4 K-K1
23. P-Q4 P-Q4 34. P-Q4 K-K1
24. P-Q4 P-Q4 35. P-Q4 K-K1
25. P-Q4 P-Q4 36. P-Q4 K-K1
26. P-Q4 P-Q4 37. P-Q4 K-K1
27. P-Q4 P-Q4 38. P-Q4 K-K1
28. P-Q4 P-Q4 39. P-Q4 K-K1
29. P-Q4 P-Q4 40. P-Q4 K-K1
30. P-Q4 P-Q4 41. P-Q4 K-K1
31. P-Q4 P-Q4 42. P-Q4 K-K1
32. P-Q4 P-Q4 43. P-Q4 K-K1
33. P-Q4 P-Q4 44. P-Q4 K-K1
34. P-Q4 P-Q4 45. P-Q4 K-K1
35. P-Q4 P-Q4 46. P-Q4 K-K1
36. P-Q4 P-Q4 47. P-Q4 K-K1
37. P-Q4 P-Q4 48. P-Q4 K-K1
38. P-Q4 P-Q4 49. P-Q4 K-K1
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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The Economic Effects of Prohibition

THE survey of the economic results of the prohibition policy in the United States, publication of which begins in *The Christian Science Monitor* today, is perhaps the most important journalistic contribution to the discussion of prohibition which has been made since the enactment of the Volstead Law. So far as is humanly possible, this survey has been conducted without prejudice concerning the main issue. The director of the survey, Prof. Herman Feldman, of the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance at Dartmouth College, is a statistician of the highest attainments, and long experience. Whether his personal predilection is in favor of or opposed to the prohibition policy *The Christian Science Monitor* did not know when it engaged him to undertake this work, nor does it know now. He has prosecuted inquiry from the standpoint of purely unbiased inquiry, and has set down facts, leaving his readers to draw their own deductions and conclusions.

An inquiry of this nature is a notable undertaking. In pursuing it Professor Feldman has taken a cross section of the economic and industrial life of the United States and has conducted his researches therein with such thoroughness and such transparent good faith as to compel respect for his findings. He himself, in the first installment of his series of articles, has explained the methods by which the inquiry has been prosecuted. We trust that all who are interested in the subject will read this first article with especial care, as only by a thorough knowledge of the facts set out therein can Monitor readers understand how great is the measure of confidence which may be placed in the findings set forth in subsequent articles.

Professor Feldman at no time during his inquiry has been embarrassed or influenced by suggestions from the Editorial Board of *The Christian Science Monitor*. He was commissioned to make the inquiry in his own way, and to announce his own findings. Before he embarked upon the undertaking the Monitor gave him assurance that whatever the tenor of his findings might be, whether favorable or unfavorable to the prohibition policy, they would be printed as set forth by him. In some of his articles prohibitionists will perhaps have their eyes opened to unexpected weaknesses in the law, or to unrecognized economic injuries which it has caused. These facts will find as prominent place in the series of articles as will those which most fully uphold the contention of the Monitor that economically the prohibition policy and the Volstead Act have been most important contributors to the enduring and the amazing industrial progress and prosperity of the United States.

Grading Latin-American Produce

THROUGH efficient grading of raw materials and by rigidly adhering to those grades once established, American producers have won for themselves markets throughout the world. A brief message on a cable, representing a shipping document bearing the assurance of a recognized warehouse or other reputable agency, is accepted as adequate guarantee that the shipment will measure up to specifications. And it has been claimed by many that by means of the efficient grading of products and the strict observance of the grades adopted, American growers have been able to command a better price. This is a natural result, for through these methods of trading the element of uncertainty is largely minimized, and purchasers are not put to the expense of establishing duplicate means of checking and measuring that which they have bought.

What has been accomplished for the products of North America by such means can conceivably be accomplished for the raw products of South America. It was with that idea in thought that the Pan-American Conference on Standardization was convened early in May. This conference took up in detail the many products which are peculiarly the growth of the Latin-American countries, such as wool, hides, cocoa, fruits, etc., many of which are already purchased in large quantities by persons in the United States. But it is a significant fact that the methods usually followed in purchasing such raw materials in South America are decidedly different from the methods followed by foreign buyers of produce from the United States. American firms have not infrequently found it necessary to maintain their own personal agents in the South American markets to inspect the material on the ground before buying.

Such a system has not added any too much to the convenience of those who have found it necessary to maintain agents throughout South America, and it would certainly seem evident that the system has not materially enhanced the value of those products in the eyes of the foreign purchaser. That is a lesson which has by this time been thoroughly learned by the Latin-American business men, and in the best interests of all concerned the proper grading and standardization of all these products are sought. Grading will go far toward eliminating misunderstandings between sellers and buyers, and honest inspection and certification will give that further guarantee which is so much to be desired in all channels of international trade. Upon such agreements as these does the good will of the peoples of the world rest.

Automobiles and Shoe Leather

MORE or less depression in the shoe industry, experienced throughout various centers in the United States since the close of the World War, has been assigned in a measure to the increasing use of automobiles and the proportionately decreasing use of sole leather.

Men and women are moving about on wheels rather than on heels. Steps are taken only in such places as do not furnish the necessary conditions or area for the operation and movement of motorcars. People must still walk into

and about buildings and perhaps take the few steps required to reach the nearest port with a white band.

With rubber largely taking the place of shoe leather in the new order of things a readjustment process is inevitable. As a result the shoe industry of the country will doubtless find its balance and soon be well on the way to those stable conditions which generally obtained a decade or more ago.

Shoes must continue to be worn even though they may be worn longer. Manufacturers are studying conditions and meeting them. In the case of women's shoes a greater effort is being made to cater to fluctuating tastes and a desire for new and attractive designs.

Incidentally shoe manufacturers of the United States are beginning to realize that there are other than home markets for their products and a substantial overseas trade is in the process of development. The United States Department of Commerce has been instrumental in bringing this about.

In the transitory period there has been some shifting of the centers of production and a great many plants have dropped out of existence, but these movements are a natural economic result of the gravitation from the inflated levels of war-time production.

On the whole there appears to be no reason for the shoe industry to be in the least alarmed. The shifting of centers of production is a logical result of the movement westward of larger populations and the removal of the seat of raw materials to a more distant point.

Restricting the Output of Oil

EXCEPT as it is found possible to justify the proposed restriction of production in the petroleum fields of the United States as a method or means of nation-wide conservation, it is doubtful if the action taken in the Oklahoma fields, apparently with the tacit approval of the Secretary of the Interior, will be sanctioned by the public generally, or by those charged with the responsibility of enforcing federal antitrust laws. While it has been known for some time that retail prices of gasoline have declined somewhat, due to the existence of large surplus supplies of both crude and refined oils, the consumers were inclined to regard the matter complacently, realizing that they have repeatedly been required to pay prices amounting almost to a premium at times when available stocks were declared to be abnormally low. The buyers, at such times, have had no recourse. In many instances they have appealed to state boards and other supervisory agencies in vain, and have waited, with what patience they might possess, for the adjustments which usually follow.

But now, with the development of an unusually prolific field in the Seminole district of Oklahoma, adding some 350,000 barrels a day to the already large supplies in storage, powerful influences among producers have effected what is referred to as a dictatorship in the Oklahoma sector, the object being to place an artificial or arbitrary restriction upon output, at least for a period of a few weeks. There is reason to suspect that if the federal officials charged with the duty of enforcing the antitrust laws can be induced to countenance this method of regulating production in a basic industry, the method now being applied in Oklahoma will be adapted to meet similar conditions elsewhere. Just what the result of that process will be can be forecast by reference to previous experiences where monopolistic control has been uninterrupted.

Independent oil producers and so-called "wildcaters" in the petroleum fields do not look complacently upon what they declare to be an effort of the larger oil concerns to control the flow of wells and, incidentally, the price of petroleum products. It is the "wildcat" developer who has made it difficult for the large companies to monopolize the petroleum producing and distributing industry. Whereas it was made to appear, not so long ago, that the available supply of crude oil was steadily decreasing, and that eventually it would be necessary to advance prices all along the line, it now is claimed that new sources have rendered the business of all producers unstable.

It will be interesting to observe the efforts of those seeking to fortify the methods which are designed to control the petroleum industry by purely economic means in endeavoring to obtain sanction for their plan to curtail production of a natural product as essential as coal, or iron, or salt, thereby assuring to themselves a larger profit than they can hope to receive if production is unlimited. It has not yet been made apparent that the solicitude expressed by those seeking to apply this method is for the welfare of the public.

The King's Deputy in Canada

ONE of the first duties of the Governor-General of Canada is to make himself well acquainted with the Canadian people, in as many parts of the Dominion as he can conveniently visit. The new Governor-General, Lord Willington, has lately returned to Government House in Ottawa from a successful tour of western Canada, as far as the Pacific coast. With national celebrations coming on, for the diamond jubilee of Canadian confederation, including prospective visits of the Prince of Wales and the British Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, His Excellency may find it necessary to wait for another summer before touring the Maritime Provinces.

Under the changing order of constitutional relations between Canada and Great Britain, which are tending to strengthen rather than weaken the ties between motherland and daughter nation, the Governor-General will probably have more time to devote himself to the high calling of King's deputy in Canada. In early colonial times, governors of Canada sometimes exercised the privilege of taking part in Canadian politics. Long ago, however, that practice lapsed into disuse. But the Governor-General continued to act as the representative of the Government of Great Britain, as well as the King's personal understudy or Viceroy.

At the last imperial conference, the assembled statesmen from the British community of nations agreed that henceforth the Governor-General of any British dominion should be a

representative only of the British Crown, and not a representative of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain or of any department of that Government. Communications between the Government of Canada and the Government of Great Britain formerly passed through the Governor-General's office to the office of the Colonial Secretary in London. Communications are now made direct through the Department of External Affairs in Ottawa to the responsible authorities in London.

The readjustment of constitutional machinery is still incomplete, as the Government of Great Britain is now without any plenary representative in Canada. It will apparently become necessary soon to establish a British envoy in Ottawa something like the office of the Canadian High Commissioner in London. The necessity of this new appointment may become more obvious after the United States Minister to Canada is established in Ottawa. British interests in Canada call for at least as much direct attention as the United States is giving by appointing one of the ablest members of the American diplomatic corps, William Phillips, to be the first Minister to Canada. In the meanwhile, the evolution of the Governor-General's position is proceeding harmoniously as the representative of the British Crown, or the King's deputy overseas.

Mankind and Its Games

MANY people in the United States who not long ago were devoting much of their spare time and surplus intellectual energy to the crossword puzzle are now equally busy asking themselves and each other questions, not so much for information as to find out how much or how little information is possessed already. So widespread is this activity that it has attracted the attention of grave students of human behavior, several of whom have been lately interviewed and have suggested various explanations.

The opinions of these latter are interesting, but on the whole rather disappointing. From almost every point of view, it appears, this process of contemplating a series of questions, taken from the wide sphere of history and human endeavor, and answering as many as possible "will not harm anybody for do anybody much good." There is no doubt an erroneous belief current that the individual poring over a question book—now happy, for example, in knowing at once what important event happened in 1492, and now discouraged by his doubt as to who wrote "The Tenthredine," and what it was all about—is advancing intellectually by leaps and bounds. One may argue indeed that, in thus studying countless questions, the individual is expressing his "empathy," a recent word coined to define the ancient pleasure that is derived from thinking one is like somebody else. But this leaves you smiling and just where you were before.

One savant has stated, in commenting on this "Ask me another" fad: "The questionnaire craze is founded upon the desire for knowledge, the desire to show off and the satisfaction that comes of a certain superiority to the other fellow. It is a mental exercise of a sort. I should say it is of a slightly higher grade than the crossword puzzle."

This is encouraging so far as it goes but it doesn't go very far. It is possible also to discover in the popularity of these questions and answers a rather pathetic urge of mankind to find an intellectual employment in what is essentially a "machine age." Nor should one overlook, in seeking to explain the popularity of this latest system of gymnastics, the need and determination of civilized man to find in intellectual exercise a peaceful substitute for the excitement that primitive man found in cruder physical exercise.

Anyway, as the children might say, "It is a great game." And mankind seems to need games. The student of history could provide quite a list of them that adult children have made up for their own amusement all down the ages. Or that somebody has made up for them, and that have caught on.

Editorial Notes

How strange is the unthinking state of affairs to which Dr. Frank B. Jewett, president of the Bell Laboratories where television was produced, referred at the annual meeting of the National Academy of Science, when he said that space shrinks, time vanishes, and the public goes on almost unheeding. In the last twenty-four months, he explained, three revolutionary improvements in world communication have come: cable lines have been constructed of a new alloy enabling them to carry six or seven times the present traffic; pictures may be flashed over telegraphs and cables, and Anglo-American telephony has arrived. What the future, and the not distant future, holds for humanity, it were rash to forecast, but one statement made by Dr. Jewett, in connection with the establishment of the last mentioned wonder, gives much food for thought. Any time in the last ten years, he said, it was possible but not practical to talk from one country to the other. The difficulties, however, were not all physical. A proper personnel had to be trained at either end of the wire!

Established a little more than ninety years ago, Emory University, in Atlanta, Ga., has become one of the most noted southern educational institutions. In view, therefore, of the demands being constantly made upon it and to make possible future growth, the board of trustees, in adopting a \$10,000,000 expansion program, calling for the provision of \$3,500,000 in new buildings and \$6,500,000 in additional endowment by 1936, the one hundredth anniversary of its founding, have taken a far-sighted and wise course. One can but recognize the force of the foreword by Calvin Coolidge of a booklet put out by the board in question, in which he says in part:

Universities . . . are more alive than the market place; their eyes are not only on the present, but on the past and the future. And the life within their walls is always young and acquisitive. To place your name, by gift or bequest, in the keeping of an active university is to be sure that the name and the project with which it is associated will continue down the centuries to quicken the minds and hearts of youth, and thus make a permanent contribution to the welfare of humanity.

To Spain and the World's Side

TOMORROW morning at seven o'clock if it pleases the Portuguese railway I shall be in Spain, in the city of Badajoz. From Badajoz I shall walk northward through Caceres, Plasencia, Bejar, Salamanca and Zamora—in fact, I shall encircle Portugal and arrive in Vigo. The distance is three or four hundred miles. At Vigo the Spanish steamship agent—known to ironical English sailors as the "King of Vigo" because of the diamond rings he wears on every finger and the splendor of his waistcoat—has my belongings. Romantic as the expedition may seem, it is thus only a hunt for a suitcase.

I write this in the mood of defiance which the bombastic sun of Vigo gives one. I have steeped myself in the sun till I thought my limbs were on fire. The white heat licks up the streets and its flame beats and swatches one. How the sun enriches and empowers, pouring like gold coins out of a sack upon the sea, loading the roofs, blenching the walls till they are as white as bone! Houses ripen, shutters age, a ring of sunlight is in every brick and tile, on every face, till the city is like a great, coarse fruit that, over-ripened, has dropped heavily to earth.

In London, the sun, like an are lamp in a fog, dripped a watery, lilac light. That grayness followed us to Cherbourg and the Bay of Biscay; we northerners eat fog and gray and drizzle. It was at La Coruña that we became aware of another power; there was clear light. We could see at last. The ocean ran high and royal.

Dome after dome of blue water rose loftily into brilliance, crumbled into a snow of foam, slid into dark and luminous troughs. There was a solidity and a lightness in the water. Each wave was a being. It rose, poised and arched downward like a school of porpoises. The sifted foam lay like an immense lace from horizon to horizon. The fishing boats of La Coruña, under their slung sail, flew over and through these billows, with the deliberation of sea gulls.

The foam exploded upon them, spurted at them, the water sheeted them; now they were flat as a web of surf on the wave; now they were soaring or diving for the next one. They slit the wind and the sea with their speed, spume could not fly faster or sting harder.

It was at Vigo that we felt the sun. He seemed to step down the sky and put his face into mine. He hit out. You can feel him in your bones, your eyes, your hair. You seem to be drinking him. At Vigo, the wide bay hissed like metal with the heat and burned the edge of that little white pyramid of a town. On the night the boat swung into Lisbon, with the mountains stretched like tired dogs beside it.

How vulgar the liner seemed amid the bravado of sun and water, a wall of black iron with a white dressing of decks to it. There were the South Americans gobbling their Castilian as though it were a mouthful of spitting, hot potatoes instead of one of the finest languages in the world. The Argentines had a gramophone which set their teeth chiming and their eyes glittering like tambourines, as they bent their hands and tapped their feet to tunes that clashed with all the stridor of Buenos Aires.

We all talked about voyages, races and trades, and we came to the inevitable conclusion that we were the finest people under the sun. (There is something in the saying that traveling has a narrowing tendency.) Meantime the ship's officer could not understand why anyone ever went to sea.

An English clerk confessed he was taking seven dozen dinner shirts with him to Santos, stolid in the determination not to be at the mercy of a Brazilian laundry. He told this to a Brazilian who drooped and looped himself about chairs and pillars like a violet, tropical convulsus, who could not believe the story.

Every few minutes he repeated with a flaccid politeness: "Pero hombre, siete docenas—" "Siete docenas—" "Pero, siete docenas—?"

The source of the Englishman's prestige is his plodding eccentricity.

Spain lay beside us its torrid sepia slabs of land. At Vigo the Spanish emigrants came aboard, frightened and too excited at first to be sad, faces incised by the labor of the earth and the deeply scoring sun. It burns their eyes as black as grapes and there is a brightness in them.

As the boat left they were desolate, but after a few hours they began to cheer up; to fling themselves on the

deck; to walk about. They kept their belongings in sacks and bundles near by. They sat on them. The women were small, shawled and with bright scarves tied over their heads, and earrings swinging like little censers or coiled like tiny gilt serpents from their ears.

Oranges were brought out, the peel scattered. Olive oil appeared and the stench of it stood up in sickly beams like candle smoke. The young girls read new geography books. The men walked about. One of them, a small but sharp and lithe mountaineer, told me what he was going to do. There was no servility about. We spoke as man to man. He certainly had the best of it. He said:

"I am Asturiano. I am from Pravia, in the Province of Oviedo. You know it? Naturally you know it. Yes, sir; naturally! I am going to Buenos Aires. It is twenty days to Buenos Aires, you say? Well, it isn't. Nothing of the sort. It is sixteen days. Sixteen! You are wrong. I mean to say I have seen the notice and sixteen days it says."

"Why do I leave the Asturias? To get more money, clearly. I earn more money and then I shall return, for the Asturias is the most beautiful place in the world. What shall I do? Whatever presents itself. If good, well good. If bad, well bad. I paid 100 pesetas for my passage and if it is enough. Now where do you come from? How old are you? What are you doing? Are you married?"

There is a song about the men of Pravia, and the English of it goes something like this:

I am from Pravia
And my mother is a Pravian.
For this reason
There is no evil in me.

At night, with the lights of Spanish villages raked together like star dust on the mountains, the moon as big and tawny as a tambourine, and one hot white star pushed up the sky and shipping down again over Portugal as the boat rolled, the silence of the steerage deck was broken by songs of this kind. There was a man lying flat on the deck, and in that harsh, minor, quavery way learned from the Moors—the sound of it brought the very smell of Africa to the nostrils—he sang song after song I caught the first lines of a fisherman's chant:

Tell me bright fish
Where are thy little ones . . .

There was always a sardonic touch to these songs, a grim humor grasped from the ups and downs of everyday living.

Somos pobres muchachos de Cadix—2-2
Y no sabemos apuntar
A las muchachas de Cadix—2-2
Se las puede preguntar.

There is a cry with mockery from the people in that, the scorn of the northerner for the southerner—what country does not have that? The man sat up to sing again in a rasping voice. It has the raucous amusing mockery, and something of the peasant's shrewd insight into the causes of bad government:

Mi padre manda a mi madre—2-2
Y mi madre me manda a mi—1-1
Mi madre me manda a mi. (Quickly)
Y yo manda a mis hermanos
Todos nos mandamos aquí—1-1. (Loud Derision)

The English of it lacks the resonance, the dignity, the mock heroism of the Castilian, and sounds vulgar beside it:

Father orders mother
Mother orders me
I order my brothers and sisters
We all order one another about here.

I saw that afternoon a poignant sight in the steerage quarters. The sacks and bundles were piled up on the deck. The smell of the place! There was a sack with the label,

Don Francisco Alvarez, Vigo a Buenos Aires.

and roped onto the sack a fine, strong two-handed saw with its teeth protected by a strip of cane. Careful Don Francisco and his beloved saw. How many Spanish lads had he slain with it? I wonder if it were he who later stood up on deck and shouted magnificently the song of which I have only the first words:

I am from Vigo, señores
And from no other place!

That is my destination. Tomorrow morning at seven o'clock, if it is the pleasure of the Portuguese railway, I shall be en route. V. S. P.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

THE spectacular recovery of the lira, which has now regained all the value it had lost during four and a half years of Fascist rule, is the main topic of conversation in Italy today. The question is now being asked whether the Italian Government proposes to follow the policy of further revaluation of the lira, or whether it intends to stabilize it in the near future. It is certainly to be regretted that the severe press censorship prevents financial experts from stating their views on this vital question, but apparently the Government is determined at all costs to win the battle of the lira by its progressive revaluation. Apprehension has been expressed in some quarters that the disadvantages of the present Fascist monetary policy would be greater than its momentary gains, and that in the long run Italy would seriously feel the slackening of her export trade, which will certainly follow the rise of the lira.

Examining the trade returns for the first three months of the year the Popolo d'Italia, the organ of the Italian Prime Minister, points out that the adverse trade balance has diminished during that period by nearly half a milliard lire as compared with the first quarter of 1926. These figures, notes the Popolo d'Italia, speak for themselves and show that the apprehension mentioned above has no sound basis. Italy would gain more, the paper insists, by a gradual diminution of her imports, or at least by paying less for the goods she needs from other countries than by increasing her exports. This policy may, perhaps, cause harm and loss to private individuals, but is certainly advantageous to the Nation as a whole.

Of late there have been a number of important archaeological discoveries in different parts of Italy. At Rimini, during the course of restoration and enlargement of the local industrial school named after the Duke's father, Alessandro Mussolini, a large-sized ceiling came to light, beautifully decorated with frescoes and supported by finely sculptured capitals. The emblems and the monograms of the Malatesta, who ruled over Rimini for several centuries, are still clearly engraved on this ceiling, and it is conjectured that it belonged to one of the many palaces of the Malatesta family. Rimini, however, had another pleasant surprise in store for archaeologists, for while workers were digging the foundations of a new pavilion for the same school they came upon a mosaic pavement at the depth of about four meters from the surface.

As soon as it was brought entirely to light the pavement immediately appeared to be of exceptional historical and artistic interest. On one of its sides is a group of three animals, an antelope, a lion and a deer; round its center is a border of flowers and birds, a prominent figure being that of a peacock, of exquisite workmanship and bright colors. The pavement was found under the remains of a medieval construction, and it is surmised that it dates back to the Byzantine period or to the beginning of the first Roman Empire. The discovery is of the greatest historical interest, as it may enable historians to get some precise information about the early history of Rimini.

Cuma continues to render its hidden art treasures, and the latest discovery is that of two statues of Greco-Roman workmanship, unearthed at a little distance from the

acropolis of the old town. The first statue, which measures three feet nine inches in height, represents Neptune seated on a rock. His back is uncovered, but a mantle draped over the rest of the body and descending from the shoulders is gathered in rich folds on the knees. The left arm is resting on the thigh and tightly clasps a small dolphin; the right arm is missing, but, according to the superintendent of the Naples excavations, it was raised to grasp the trident. The second statue represents a female figure, with her head slightly moved to the left. The woman is wrapped in an ample tunic which covers her head as well. This figure reposes also on a rock, the feet resting on a footstool. Although the features have completely disappeared through erosion, it has been possible to ascertain that the sculpture is a work of the second century and represents Amphitrite, a sea-goddess.

A national institute for the production and distribution of cinematograph films of educational value and for propaganda purposes known as the "Luce" has recently been formed in Italy. Senator Filippo Cremonesi, the former Governor of Rome, is at the head of the institution, and the members of its council have been chosen by Signor Mussolini and comprise Italy's most eminent men in the political, archeological and artistic world. A law has been passed ordering the daily production of at least one educational film prepared by the Luce institute, in addition to other films shown in all the picture theaters of Italy. A great number of films have already been shown throughout Italy and about 400 new ones are in preparation; they are all of an educational or artistic character, and have proved to be a most successful contribution for the instruction, improvement and general culture of all classes. Among the recent films produced with great success are those showing the activities of the Duce, the battle of the grain, De Pinedo's preparation for his transoceanic flight, and, in general, others depicting the beauties of Italian cities and the colonies and the active daily life in shipyards and industrial establishments.

On April 21 last, the 2681st birthday of Rome, the restoration of the Hypogeum or Tomb of the Scipios on the Appian Road, outside the Porta Capena, was completed, and the general public was admitted for the first time to visit the historic spot. The tomb of the Cornelia Scipiones, which was discovered in 1780, is the most important tomb of the early Roman period which still exists. It is a small catacomb excavated in the tufa rock and is of quadrangular shape. Interments of the Scipio family went on here for about 400 years and additional chambers and passages had to be excavated from time to time. From this Hypogeum the famous sarcophagus of Lucius Cornelius Scipio Barbatus, consul in 298 before the Christian Era and victor in the Samnite Wars, and a bust of the poet Ennius were removed by Pius VII to the Vatican, where they are still preserved in the Belvedere. The inscription on the former sarcophagus, in rude Satriurnian verse, is one of the most important existing specimens of early Latin epigraphy. Many other inscribed slabs of peperino which were found within the tomb were all removed, and those now existing are modern copies. Through a labyrinth of steep narrow passages one reaches the burial-place of the Scipios, where the imitation stone sarcophagi can still be seen in the exact place where they were laid some 2000 years ago.